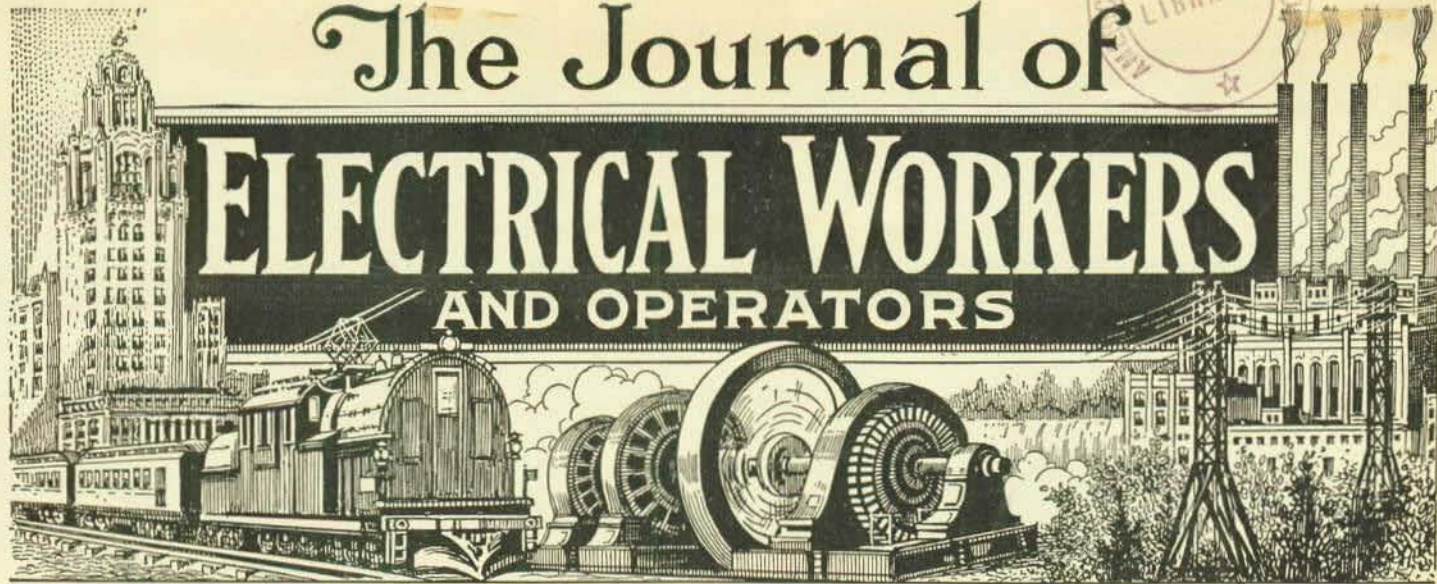




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The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXII

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1933

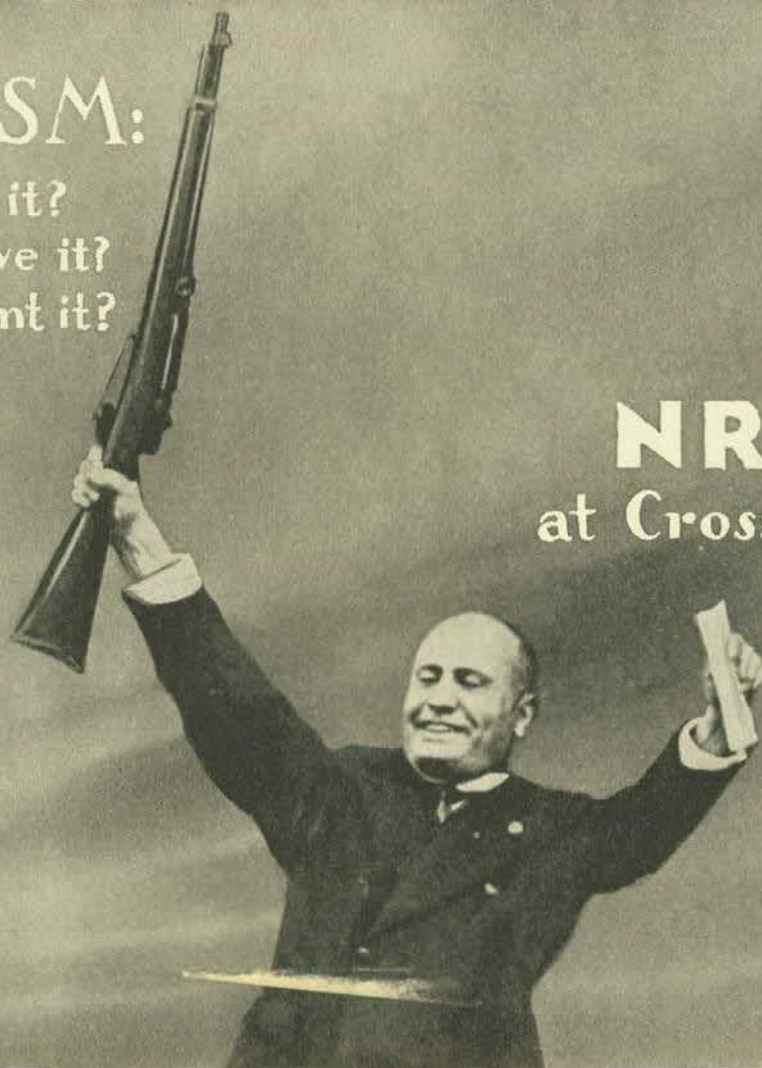
NO. 10

FASCISM:

what is it?
do we have it?
do we want it?

NRA

at Crossroads



WIDE WORLD PHOTO 414

Wide World Photo

BY A GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED WRITERS

INSURANCE PROTECTION FOR FAMILY EMERGENCIES



Every family has emergencies, small or large, which must be met.

A small finger crushed in a door * * * a fall from a swing
* * * a bump from roller skates—all these are trifling, but at
the same time very important emergencies while they are happening;
and something has to be done about them.

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Old age without an income can be prevented if the proper steps are taken during youth or early maturity to procure an endowment policy, or an annuity which will begin paying at the retirement age.

Hospital bills and similar matters which you may some day leave unpaid can be paid without difficulty if you have a life insurance policy as a "clean-up fund".

Most important of all is the future of your loved ones when you can no longer care for them personally.

Have you enough life insurance to meet that emergency?

May we help you?



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Home Office:

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Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat

So good is our correspondence this month that it is only proper and fair that we make mention of at least three of the articles appearing among the regular correspondence pages. These are the remarkable story of the organizing campaign in the city of Savannah, the splendid achievement of wiring at the Worcester Auditorium, Worcester, Mass., and the remarkable exhibit prepared for the Canadian National Exhibition by the Toronto local union. All of these are attainments which should make every member of this Brotherhood proud and gratified.

In September we ran a cut of an old traveling card—one of the earliest still in existence. This was loaned to the Journal by Brother G. J. Turner, 107 North Gillette St., Tulsa, Okla. Brother Turner would like to get in touch with any old or new members who saw this exhibit and wish to chat with him by mail.

Our mail bag often brings pleasant commendation for the Journal. A member from far-away California writes: "The Journal of Electrical Workers is one of the few organized labor papers which has been unafraid to analyze and expose what is happening under the NRA."

An economist of international note tells us: "I value very highly the work done by your Journal. I think that your articles have an interest and authority that make them of importance not only to the labor world but also to the general reader."

We are interested to note that the American Trade Press Clipping Bureau has begun to include in their list of magazines trade publications and labor journals. We have long held that some of the best writing in social analysis being done in America today is being done in trade publications; superior to that in general magazines.

Not only every housewife, but every reader of the Journal should scan the analysis of the economic situation, from the point of view of the consumer, appearing on the Woman's Page.

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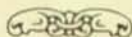


Davis Photo

The Handcart Pioneer

By T. S. Kuaphus

This Inspiring Bronze, Epitomizing the Spirit of the West, and of All Pioneers, is in the Museum, Temple Square, Salt Lake City.



Nor Gold nor Glory their exalted quest
 Who won for East the wide unconquered West
 They toiled o'er frozen crest, o'er parching plain
 Eternal wealth in higher worlds to gain.
 Forever in remembrance let them be,
 Who gave their all for truth and liberty.

—ORSON F. WHITNEY.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



Vol. XXXII

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1933

No. 10

Fascism in the Light of N. R. A.

By A Group of Distinguished Writers

THE Italian dictatorship under Premier Mussolini is 11 years old. Hitler, tearing a leaf from the Fascist handbook, seeks to fit Fascism to medieval, imperial, republican Germany. Dollfuss, of Austria, giving ground, announces the end of parliamentarianism, but sets up a modified dictatorship, described as a guild system. Strangely enough, the phrase "guild system" begins to appear in new stories emanating from Administrator Hugh Johnson of N. R. A. In Great Britain, the British trade unions loudly endorse N. R. A., while Socialist groups warn against capitalist dictatorship. The western world is in the melting pot; old traditions fall away; new shapes and outlines appear.

At this time it appeared wise to ask thinking and observing men and women as to their reflective reactions to N. R. A. To perform this editorial task, a letter was addressed to:

J. Douglas Brown,
William Haber,
Carmen Haider,
Edward Keating,
Henry Metcalf,
Ernest Minor Patterson,
Selig Perlman,
Sumner H. Slichter,
Arthur E. Saffern,
Ordway Tead,
Edwin C. Witte.

The letter:

"Dear Sir:

"Mussolini has commented upon the National Recovery Administration and the New Deal in America. He says:

"President Roosevelt is working, acts, and orders without any nod or will of Congress. They are no longer intermediaries between him and the nation. There is now no parliament, but a general staff. There are presently no political parties but there is one party. The will of the one makes discordant voices keep silent. This is a thing which is completely outside any Demo-Liberal conception."

"We believe Mussolini has overstated his analysis, but it

Changing governmental systems flare across world frontiers. Il Duce claims N. R. A. is a child of Fascism. The following authorities differ with the Italian leader. Substantial support for a changing democracy given.

urgently suggests three questions: What is Fascism? Do we have it? Do we want it? The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL wants to answer these questions authoritatively, and invites you cordially to send a brief or extended statement in regard to your reaction to Mussolini's declaration. As you know the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is a non-profit publication and on this basis it has the temerity to request your co-operation without remuneration in its belief that it is performing a public service. This material should be in hand by September 20."

Confidence in Orderly Solutions

By J. DOUGLAS BROWN, Princeton University.

I can assure you that I feel that Premier Mussolini is under a distinct misapprehension in the remark which you quoted. We are certainly not ready for Fascism or anything of the sort in this country. While we may have serious economic and social problems to solve, I have, however, confidence that we can work out solutions through the

more effective and permanent methods of democratic government. Although it is most certainly a time for a high order of leadership, such as President Roosevelt exemplifies, leadership alone is insufficient, and the intelligent support of all of us in all walks of life is now demanded as never before.

The Social Implications of N. R. A.

By WILLIAM HABER,
Michigan State College.
Author of "Industrial Relations in the Building Industry."

The N. R. A. has social implications for America of even greater importance than the immediate object of economic recovery. It marks a definite break with our political and economic past of planless capitalism and self-directed individualism. It recognizes that complex and sensitive social institutions now in operation need intelligent direction and control. Those who believe that the policies now in process of formulation are of an emergency nature only and temporary fail to appreciate economic and social trends since the War.

Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," published in 1776—the same year the American colonies drafted their Declaration of Independence—contains the basic political philosophy which was incorporated into our Constitution in 1789 and has guided our national life since then. To Smith, the wealth of nations was dependent upon the degree of freedom which the government allowed individuals. The belief that "that government is best which governs least"

was embodied in our constitutional structure. Individuals were to be free to invest, to compete, to work, to loaf, to exploit, to produce, and to engage in any activity in pursuit of their self interest. That was freedom.

For 150 years of our national life this search for freedom has colored our legal, political and economic philosophy. Courts have restricted the power of the legislature to interfere with these liberties. Lawyers and politicians have opposed social legislation because its passage would restrict "personal liberty."

Mussolini's Statement

President Roosevelt is working, acts, and orders without any nod or will of Congress. They are no longer intermediaries between him and the nation. There is now no parliament, but a general staff. There are presently no political parties but there is one party. The will of the one makes discordant voices keep silent. This is a thing which is completely outside any Demo-Liberal conception.—Benito Mussolini in "The Baltimore American" August 13, 1933.

But in our search for liberty we brought into play social and economic forces destructive of the very freedom we sought to find. The freedom to work becomes a legal abstraction in the face of unemployment. The dependence of the worker upon his employer has led to exploitation and degradation of his life, wages, position and skill. In addition, our individualistic attitude has brought with it over exploitation of our natural resources, over development of our raw materials, maldistribution of our wealth and industrial resources.

Adam Smith Nailed Early

These developments have been long in the making. The *laissez-faire* policy was not very old when its inherent defects needed attention. England had to protect women and children from the effects of "freedom" to work long hours when the "Wealth of Nations" was only 50 years old. Since then every protective piece of labor legislation has been a nail in the coffin of the *laissez-faire* philosophy. In America manufacturers sought the tariff to protect themselves against the "freedom" of foreign producers to sell their products in this country. Railroad companies sought the aid of government in the Interstate Commerce Act because their freedom to compete was bringing them to ruin.

Freedom, competition, individualism, "less government"—these national ideals have in part produced the chaos from which we have suffered in the past several years. The rugged individualism has brought with it the ragged breadlines. The right to exploit has brought denuded forests, excess mines, oil, overdeveloped industries. The tragedy of this depression has forced our acceptance of new social aims and ideals.

The N. R. A. in part suggests this change. It recognizes that liberty and freedom are meaningless abstractions without security. It seeks to set up, therefore, definite social goals of another kind, measured in terms of economic freedom, of standards of living, of social status. To do so involves a changed attitude of the relations of government to business. Instead of being passive and negative, the function of government becomes constructive and aggressive. It expresses itself in providing leadership for national planning of our economic and social developments.

These are the significant social implications in the N. R. A. philosophy.

Are these developments to be regretted? Do they indicate a breakdown of the forces of democratic control and a growth of dictatorship over the lives and fortunes of our people? Is the movement Fascism? If not, what is it?

With a great portion of the world being governed by dictators, fascistic or communistic, these are pertinent questions.

Labor Unions Are Key

Whether the N. R. A. may eventually lead to a dictatorship of industrialists in this country, and take on the elements of the Mussolini and Hitler movements

in Europe, depends upon the capacity of American labor to form virile industrial organizations. Such unions can preserve the democratic nature of the code determination and can present effective opposition against industrial autocracy. The growth of company unions is to be opposed because it represents exactly such a threat.

Rather than indicating a breakdown of democracy, the N. R. A. is, on the contrary, one of the most hopeful signs of a virile democratic movement. Its procedure removes from industry the tyrannical determination of wages and employment conditions. It introduces the principle of consultation and conference. It gives definite place to the representatives of labor. It recognizes the interests of the consumer. For the first time in our industrial development it introduces into our basic economic activities the principles of democratic control which unions have long ago worked out in their trade agreements. Its introduction at a time of general chaos throughout the world by an executive elected by the greatest popular vote in the country's history and by an overwhelming majority of Congress and its almost universal acceptance, is in sharp contrast to the European efforts, especially in Fascist Italy and Germany.

The failure of the N. R. A. will not as the reactionary might believe, return us to the "less government in business" situation. It may, on the contrary, produce the very dictatorship which the N. R. A. has thus far avoided. The disintegrating forces which would follow its failure would bring into power the demand for the "dictator" and Fascism will have won another victory.

When Fascism Comes

By CARMEN HAIDER, Ph.D.,
Author of "Capital and Labor under Fascism."

The general characteristics of Fascism are a spirit of rebellion against a condition of chaos or impotency; the

open declaration that violence is legal; the refusal to reason about the possibilities of development and to prefer the precedence of action over thought; and finally, the right of the state to exercise control over the economic and political life of the nation. All of these factors must be present if we are to have Fascism. Do we have it in the United States?

Germany has had a sense of inferiority stamped upon her ever since the war, against which her people naturally rebel. The situation was aggravated by the revolt of the middle classes against their fate of proletarianization or, as they saw it, annihilation. Italy objected to the materialistic world conception since it put upon her, a country without natural resources, the stigma of a second-rate power. No such cause for a feeling of national inferiority exists in the United States. Economically, however, she was in as tight a situation as the nations of Europe, comparatively speaking. Such economic and political impotency as we have experienced has likewise preceded all continental Fascist experiments. It is the potential danger of either chaos or a communist upheaval that brings about the call for Fascism as a means for preserving the status quo. The greater the danger and the narrower the margin of wealth accessible to the majority, the more determined the Fascist methods of suppression.

Fascist Low Living Level

While the N. R. A. in the United States is still a conception leaving open the possibilities for a development to the left or to the right, it is perplexingly alike to the conception of the Italian corporate state. That, too, could be one thing or another on the basis of the laws. We know it has resulted in a fall in the standard of living of the working class. Nor is this surprising. The state which is to act as arbitrator in all cases of dispute can not act impartially, for upon the ruling class on the party the pressure of the contending factions is exercised and in our present world the capitalists are without doubt the stronger. They agree with the maximum of Fascism that the rights of the property owner should be preserved. It is obvious that this is in contrast to the Fascist conception of gradual guidance of the masses to a higher economic level and greater consciousness of their interests. As might be expected, the one is actual practice, the other a theoretical hope.

Against this trend of development no single individual even though he may desire to do so can for a long time preserve a policy of complete impartiality. He will either have to conform or to get out. In most cases he remains, but comes more and more to carry out the policies of the right wing, which in turn is willing to leave the ranks of government in his hands, because it veils their influence. A similar development is not at all impossible in the United States, but will not come before the struggle for the limited means of existence (lim-



Jefferson, the Philosopher, Did Not Include Modern Industrialism in His Purview.

ited either because of actual scarcity or because of poor organization) becomes acute. That may be a long time off or it may not be. At present we can hardly be said to have Fascism in this country, although a growing nationalism (the desire to concentrate on this country our energies which for the first time are not overabundant) and a beginning militarism and not without Fascist tendencies. Only full consciousness of the situation and the will to draw the consequences for action uncompromisingly can have an influence on this development.

Terrible to Contemplate

By EDWARD KEATING,
Editor of "Labor."

In my humble judgment, Mussolini is "all wet." He simply does not understand the situation in America.

It is true that Congress has granted the President extraordinary power, and in some instances that power is being exercised unwisely. However, we still have a Congress, and we still have the right to vote. I do not believe Roosevelt has the slightest desire to become a Mussolini or a Hitler. Democracy has not been destroyed in this country.

What is Fascism?

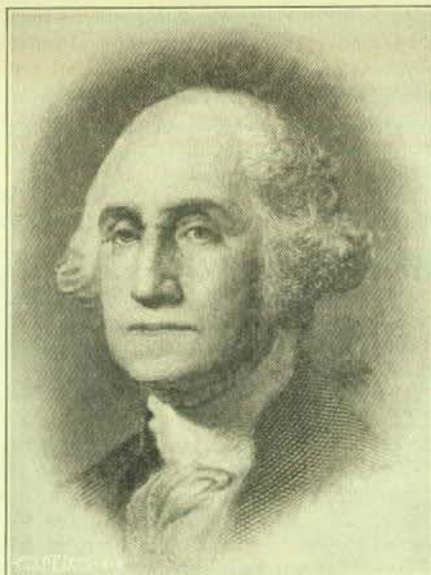
Fascism is the second-cousin of Communism. Communism is a dictatorship of the proletariat. Fascism is a dictatorship of the privileged few. Both are the sworn enemies of the American doctrine of democracy.

Unless the Roosevelt administration "delivers the goods," we may drift toward Fascism or Communism. That is why I am rendered half sick by the blunders of some gentlemen connected with the N. R. A.

The codes so far adopted do not go far enough in the matter of hours and wages. We must have the 30-hour week. No class of workers should be asked to take a reduction in weekly compensation, and the weekly compensation of the "submerged 80 per cent"—I mean the unfortunates who have not had union protection—should be brought up to the standard of decency and comfort.

Trade unionists like ourselves cannot afford to permit the recovery program to slump, because, as I have suggested, out of the wreckage might emerge the specter of Fascism or Communism, and that is a possibility I do not like to contemplate.

How can we help? By battling, as the electrical workers have been battling, to get the 30-hour week plus adequate wages and by insisting on the right of American workers to organize, without interference from the employer. The recovery program cannot succeed without the backing of militant trade unions. The enemies of the program see that, and they are moving heaven and earth to insert in the codes "weasel words" which will limit the workers' right to organize. If they succeed, God help the N. R. A.!



Washington, the Statesman, Did Not Foresee the Industrial State.

American People Still Reign

By HENRY C. METCALF,
Co-author of "Labor Relations under the Recovery Act."

Mussolini, like many foreign commentators on our National Recovery Administration and the New Deal, is, in my judgment, wholly wrong. President Roosevelt is acting within the will of Congress; he is simply obeying the laws Congress cordially passed. I do not believe he has done anything unconstitutional, and I believe later court decisions, which are likely to arise out of the many controversies the new law will bring forth, will uphold the constitutionality of the legislative program and the President's interpretation thereof.

It is not true to say that there are no intermediaries between the President and the nation. There are millions of them—they are the American people, the great majority of whom are cordially backing the Congressional measures and the President's execution of the law. Further, as perhaps no other President in our history, Mr. Roosevelt has surrounded himself with a body of both practical and scientific minds. As he has said, his is a regime of "theory and fact." The time has come when the government and business must get together. There can be no moral vacuum between industry and the Federal Government hereafter. And this means that the old futile folly of thinking that there is any real difference between the practical and the theoretical must go. For a long time this country has been operating on the theory that co-operation was a dream and that the practical was rugged individualism. We are at the parting of the ways. Now the immediate practical problem is co-operation, and *laissez-faire* is to become more and more the theoretical. The fact that our present capitalistic system has failed on this planet to meet basic individual needs and world wide human relationships has given Mr. Roosevelt the

unique opportunity, in conjunction with the compelling forces of co-operation, to project his many-sided program of national planning. But he is doing this in no high-handed autocratic manner. He is simply the leader in the greatest national program of cooperation that the world has ever witnessed. The goal of the entire Federal program is the achievement of economic and social justice, which is essential to the survival of the race.

Benefits Seen

I believe that this partnership between government and industry is bound to bring forth many unforeseen benefits. One of our chief stumbling blocks in the past has been the line of cleavage, as referred to above, between theoretical and practical things. Through the will of Congress, the leadership of the President, and the very able body of cabinet and so-called "brain trust" advisers, this line is now being bridged by discussion, mutual understanding and co-operation. In these trying times it is frankly difficult to be patient with the distinction that our business leaders have so long insisted upon between the practical and the theoretical. The practical is that which is envisaged from a very narrow environment and in respect to the immediate and particular objective. The theoretical is the wider perspective, something envisaged for the long-run—and for the long-run theoretical may be much more practical than what was practical at the moment may be for the long-run. We are now discovering this fundamental moulding fact.

The New Deal gives expression for the first time to an enforced consideration by the government of certain theoretical procedures which are now before the country. So, "practical and theoretical" change with the passing of time. We now speak of the "basic principle of co-operation." Is co-operation in fact the basic principle? Individualism has been the basic principle guiding American industry for a century. We gave it a thorough test and built our institutions upon it. It seemed during this time the practical thing and the fundamental principle under those particular circumstances.

Co-operative President

We now find ourselves in a set of complexities in relationships that make it apparent that co-operation is the practical thing and the only thing which will stand the test pragmatically. Hence, co-operation has become the practical thing, and rugged individualism—*laissez-faire*—promises to become a theoretical abstract thing.

One of the great lessons it is to be hoped we will learn from the depression is the fact that there is no bridge between the theoretical and practical, and that instead of creating something new in the identification of these two terms, we have in reality a refashioning of what we already had.

In the great co-operative program the President is moulding I should say there are many intermediaries between him

and the various parties at interest in our economic system.

I do not see that anything material has happened to our present political parties. There is a realignment of party allegiance going on without doubt, but nobody can tell at the moment what form this realignment will take in 1936. We have changed the complexion of our political parties several times since our Constitution was brought into being, but we have always remained, and now are, essentially a two-party country, and I see no reason for asserting that "there is but one party." The Congress that comes into action next January will in all probability show very clearly that we are far from a one-party government.

Nor do I think it is true to say that the "will of the one makes discordant voices keep silent." In fact, there are many discordant voices at the present time, but the will of the many is keeping the discordant voices subdued. There is a very serious discordant undercurrent throughout the entire business system as to the success of the Industrial Recovery Act. The president of a distributive organization of some forty-odd units said to me very recently that the business men of America were no more ready for this revolutionary Recovery Act than the country was ready for prohibition at the time of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Instead of admitting, therefore, that "this thing is completely outside any Demo-Liberal conception," I would insist upon just the opposite. It is the most liberal conception as a challenge to our business statesmanship that our country has ever witnessed. A measure that eliminates child labor, puts a minimum to low wages, a maximum to working hours, forces the recognition of the principle of representation for all parties interested in the business system, offers the challenging opportunity for conference, consultation, mutual understanding, good will, industrial harmony, is, in my judgment, a most liberal conception and essential to the future security of our democratic institutions.

Americans Believe in Criticism

By ERNEST MINOR PATTERSON,
University of Pennsylvania.
President of American Academy of
Political and Social Science.

When Mussolini and other leaders of Fascism in Europe allege or infer that America under President Roosevelt has also become Fascist, a precise answer is difficult. In general, it is an emphatic "No" but explanations must be made if misunderstandings are to be avoided.

Certain tendencies are clear. All phases of social life are becoming more complex and changes, many of them due to the amazing progress in the natural sciences, are appearing more and more rapidly. Adjustment to these new conditions is imperative but is increasingly difficult to make. Reliance upon the older and slower adaptations that were fairly satisfactory in a simpler social

order will not do now. Adaptations need to be made more promptly and through co-operation rather than by a blind and uncontrolled competitive struggle.

Partly as an expression of this need for co-operation, the activities and the power of governments are increasing and will probably continue to grow. We should use the best available agency to meet the problems and governments, even though they have certain weaknesses and dangers, can do many things that private groups cannot do. Hence, government activities are gaining in the United States as elsewhere.

But is it Fascism in America? Unfortunately, there is no agreed definition or description of Fascism. The word is Italian in derivation but no appeal to its etymology is of much help. Movements corresponding to that in Italy have appeared in many countries of Europe, but it is not at all easy to determine their common characteristics and construct a satisfactory definition.

However, there are certain points of emphasis that may be noted. One is a tendency to minimize the individual and to exalt the state. Another is to maintain private property rights, thus stressing or confirming the interests of one group in the country. Another is an attitude of intolerance. These features, it will be noticed, have to do with the spirit or outlook of the movement rather than with some of its external forms.

All over the world many economic groups are becoming better organized. Especially is this true of groups of producers. Along with this there will be more restrictions upon the freedom of individuals to do as they please. These changes are coming in the United States as they are elsewhere. But the three characteristics above mentioned are absent or at the most are only faintly visible. Under the Roosevelt leadership nothing has thus far occurred that suggests that the individual is to be completely subordinated to the state. Property rights as we have had them are being modified and probably will undergo still further adjustments; in fact, the present prospect is that a restless Congress may hurry changes along these lines with disastrous rapidity. And finally, the utterances and the procedure from the White House have shown that the President is endeavoring to lead and to persuade rather than to drive.

All of which is in line with the traditional attitude of Americans. No one can with assurance forecast the trends of the next few years. But a Fascist movement in the United States would have a difficult task in overcoming our insistence on the right of criticism. We have had regrettable waves of intolerance toward liberal and radical utterances, but at present these are less noticeable than at many times during the last 20 years. Without venturing to prophesy, we are encouraged to hope that we can work out ways by which we may co-operate without crushing individual freedom of thought and deed, adapt our social and economic structure as painlessly as the modern tempo per-

mits and retain our conception of the state as our servant rather than our master. As yet we have succeeded in doing so.

The New Deal and Fascism

By S. PERLMAN,
University of Wisconsin.
Author of "A Theory of the Labor
Movement."

Mussolini's attempt to identify the New Deal with Fascism is an abject failure. Fascism is the negation of a free labor movement. In Italy and in Germany labor does not speak through leaders of its own choosing, but, instead, its leaders and spokesmen are appointed by the Fascist party. Since these so-called labor leaders have nothing to fear from the discontent of a membership deprived by the dictatorship of freedom of speech, press and assembly, to say nothing of the right to strike, it is understandable why Fascist unions have supported a policy of low wages. The New Deal, far from suppressing or emasculating the free labor movement, has enabled it, by removing the employers' most telling obstructions to its growth, to experience an upswing which may equal the most spectacular ones in its past, 1900-1904 and 1917-1920. The New Deal has not taken from labor its most telling weapon, the right to strike. Further, instead of Fascism's policy of lowering wages, the New Deal has acted in accord with the time-hallowed theory of the American Federation of Labor that to counteract depressions, consumer purchasing power should be increased through raising wages. This policy is being carried out with the active participation of a labor leadership which has arisen from labor's own ranks through the regular process of union elections and internal union policies and regardless of political party affiliation or personal allegiance to a "leader."

Persuasion Used Now

Roosevelt's "dictatorship" differs from Mussolini's in that it aims to be a constitutional dictatorship under emergency powers and relies mainly on persuasion and the pressure of public opinion, with the employment of the legal sanctions authorized by Congress only as a last resort. It is a psychological experiment in the recasting of the economic attitudes of a whole people with its own consent and participation. And unlike the Fascist and communist practice, when events compel a shift in policy, it is not accompanied by "preventive" reprisals against silent or vocal opposition. It is true that to date the critics of the New Deal have failed to raise a clamor. But this is due not to intimidation but in the main probably to far sighted strategy.

Of course, Mussolini is looking for support and justification of his own method of governing. Hence he addresses himself only to the Roosevelt method—not to the underlying forces and sought objectives—and, as we saw, completely distorts it. Had he been impelled instead by the student's interest in classifying social

phenomena, he might have established one or more valid (but to him useless) similarities between Fascism and the New Deal. First, both are manifestations of the same trend towards economic discipline in the place of the indiscipline of the nineteenth century. The commercial and industrial revolutions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had resulted in such an expression of profit making opportunities that business minded persons, heretofore lock-stepped with their less ambitious fellows in a compulsory sharing of the scarce opportunity of the guild group, cut loose and brought in the age of *laissez-faire*. At present, with the rapid industrialization of the backward countries, with economic nationalism in the saddle everywhere, the market opportunity of the western nations is contracting. Hence we are returning to the guild point of view that "opportunity" cannot be left the free prey of the "go-getter" type but the appropriation of it must be brought under a common rule. That means economic discipline through government and through its authorized agencies, trade associations and labor unions.

What Fascism Is

Another similarity between Fascism and the New Deal is that both lean mainly upon the middle class groups in society—but with the following vital distinction. Fascism is the movement of a harassed middle class with its wrath directed against organized labor, which has added insult to injury by its rise from a position inferior to the middle class to a superior one. The New Deal expression of middle class reaction, also called Progressivism, is primarily directed against "Wall Street" and the "trusts." It is therefore willing to support labor organizations as a counterpoise to capitalist concentration of power. However, labor cannot bank on such support indefinitely. The middle class mind is a notoriously changeable mind. Labor must organize.

Plain Important Truths

By SUMNER H. SLICHTER,
Professor of Economics, Harvard School
of Business Administration.
Author of "Modern Economic Society."

There is much truth in Mussolini's statement. Congress often fails to represent the nation, because it represents a large number of small geographical areas in most of which one or two industries happen to be dominant. That is why Congress again and again has proved itself incapable of formulating a really national policy and that is also why we do not really have political parties in Congress, but rather 435 more or less independent parties in the House and 96 parties in the Senate. These facts point to the necessity of altering our Constitution so as to make possible real party government with real party responsibility. As long as the basic economic policy of the government was one of hands-off rather than of control, it did not particularly matter that responsibility for the policies of the government was not definitely located. But if

a policy of national planning is to be conducted according to national objectives and is to be something other than the log rolling and vote-trading between geographical and industrial interests of the sort that tariff legislation has made so familiar, the Constitution must be changed. I cannot conceive of a policy of planning being successfully executed under the present one.

Government Powerful

It is too early to say whether we are getting Fascism. If by Fascism is meant the swallowing up of other social organizations by the government, certainly one must admit that we may be approaching it. There is a real possibility, for example, that the labor movement may lose much of its independence and may be controlled by the government. On the other hand, the tendencies of the moment may not prove permanent. The government, under our present Constitution, is too clumsy to exercise its authority effectively and, as the labor movement gains members under government protection, it may recover much of its independence. If we could have, side by side, a government constructed so that it is capable of acting quickly and decisively and so that it is more sensitive to the interests which as consumers we have in common and less sensitive to the conflicting interests which we have as producers and if we could have its power checked by strong labor unions and other organizations of producers, most of us would probably possess far more liberty than we have today. Such a development would be away from Fascism rather than toward it.

Democracy Not Dead

By A. E. SUFFERN,
Author of "Coal Unions' Struggle for
Industrial Status."

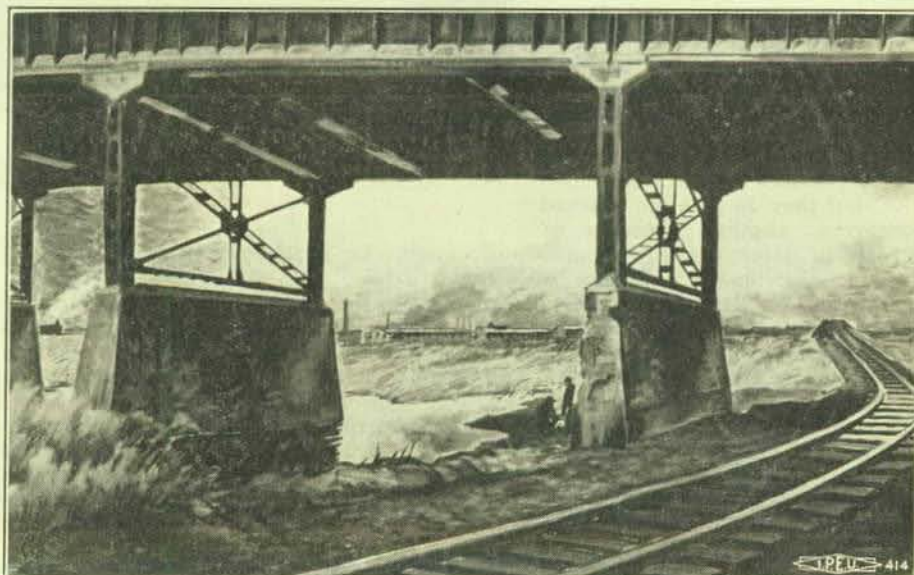
Mussolini's statement is a good illustration of wish thinking. He would like to have conditions in the United States

as he represents them in his statement. Doubtless he well knows that his statement contains just enough truth to give him an opportunity for propaganda. General sentiment in the United States, however, is based on an economic and political philosophy far different from the sentiment which supports Italian Fascism. The people of the United States still regard the government as the servant of the people and they are demanding that it be made still more so. On the other hand the Italian people have surrendered to the domination of a group who regard the people as pawns in a game which serves their will to power. Perhaps there are people in the United States who would welcome a combination of economic and political power under a strong leader or a dictator who would use his power mainly in the interest of the upper classes as represented by wealth and position. In both Italy and Germany it seems that such people have got more than they bargained for. Those whom they expected to use as tools to serve the interest of the upper classes have turned out to be bosses determined to bend all classes to their will. Furthermore they have been smart enough thus far to retain the allegiance of enough man-power among the masses to make it difficult for those who covet their power to unseat them.

American Opinion Still Democratic

I venture to suggest that if any group of American Fascists attempted to counteract the N. R. A. program at the present time, to say nothing of any serious attempt to gain power, they would meet with a vast popular disapproval that would teach them a lesson. They would find that most Americans, while they are learning to subordinate individualism in the interest of co-ordinated economic and political control, are in no mood to set up a government which would be other than a servant of the people. British

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'UNDER THE VIADUCT'

Roberta Photo

From the Original Oil Painting by Charles Burchfield in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Exit Company Unions From Industrial Scene

COMPANY unions no longer have recognized legal standing. If and where they now exist, and if and where they continue to exist, that tenure of life depends wholly upon the good-natured sufferance of employees. Employees have free and untrammelled right to choose any kind of organization which they wish.

Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of railroads, recently issued the following notable statement upon company unions on railroads:

"The many complaints which I have received lead me to believe that one important feature of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933, has been overlooked or misunderstood. Section 7 (e) makes applicable to all railroads certain paragraphs in the Bankruptcy Act which there apply to railroads operated by a judge or trustee. The result is that it is now unlawful for any railroad to:

"1—Deny or in any way question the right of its employees to join the labor organization of their choice.

"2—Interfere in any way with the organization of its employees.

"3—Use its funds in maintaining so-called company unions.

"4—Influence or coerce its employees in an effort to induce them to join or to remain members of such company unions.

"5—Require any person seeking employment to sign a contract or agreement promising to join or not to join a labor organization. And if such a contract has been enforced, the railroad is required to notify its employees by an appropriate order that said contract has been discarded and is no longer binding on them in any way.

Says Law Is Clear

"It will be noted that these provisions do not prohibit any particular variety of labor organization, but they do give the railroad employees absolute freedom of choice in joining such organizations, without coercion or influence of any description on the part of the railroad managements; and they prohibit the latter from using railroad funds to maintain any labor organization.

"In other words, managements must keep their hands off, so far as labor organizations are concerned.

"I deem it my duty to see to it, so far as possible, that all provisions of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933, are enforced, including the provisions above described.

"As a step in the enforcement of the latter, I am herewith sending to all carriers by railroad subject to that Act

Must be regarded now as outlawed under N. R. A. and Transportation Act. Co-ordinator Eastman issues notable statement. National Labor Board sounds knell.

a questionnaire designed to develop the facts with respect to this matter. In addition and as a check I expect, through my staffs, to make investiga-



Courtesy "Labor"

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN

Co-ordinator of Rails and Transportation. Noted for his calm fairness, issued noted order abolishing company union.

tions of particular situations on the ground.

"In the questionnaire I have included certain inquiries going to some extent into the history of the so-called company unions, in view of the fact that in connection with my research into the need for further legislation to improve transportation conditions throughout the country, Section 13 of the Act makes it my duty to consider the 'improvement of railroad labor conditions and relations.'

**"JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,
Federal Co-ordinator of
Transportation."**

Soon after this ruling was announced, Senator Robert Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, promulgated a similar ruling. Senator Wagner declared:

"The question before the board is whether employees are in any way limited in their choice of representatives to deal with employers. Section 7 of the Industrial Recovery Act describes that each code must contain the following condition:

"That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor or their agents, in the designation of such representatives."

"We fail to see how it is possible to put any interpretation on the phrase 'representatives of their own choosing' which would make it necessary for employees to choose these representatives from a particular class or a particular group.

"The statement to the effect that representatives must be chosen by the employees cannot by any reasonable interpretation be deemed to mean that representatives must be chosen from the employees. To give to the code the interpretation sought by respondent would nullify the employees' right to organize as they choose, for, in effect, it would limit each employees' organization to the individual plant, and would prevent the employees of a plant from joining any organization already in existence. Such a result would be opposed to both the letter and the intent of the Industrial Recovery Act.

"We rule, therefore, that employees have the right to choose any one they may wish as their representative and are not limited in their choice to fellow-employees."

This does not mean that anti-union corporations will not seek to evade the law, but the evasion will have to take a new form.

"Labor" reports:

The Pacific Electric was the first road to abandon its "company union," after the passage of the Emergency Railroad Act. Then followed the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific, with the Southern Pacific posting notices in its Portland, Oreg., shops that all employees were free to join the union of their choice. And now the Pere Marquette!

Reports from other roads indicate that the "company unions" are rapidly disintegrating, despite the almost hysterical efforts of their officers to hold them together.

What Is Guild System Hugh Johnson Wants

THERE are beginning to creep through news stories emanating from the National Recovery Administration statements that Administrator Johnson favors a guild system for the United States. This is an announcement of primary importance inasmuch as it indicates the direction which N. R. A. may take in this hour of indecision. It is understood that the preliminary work of the N. R. A. is finished, and that a new phase must be commenced. Whether this phase will turn toward Fascism by favoring the strongly organized employers, or towards socialism by the failure of employers to co-operate and the rising of labor and the middle class in co-operation, is yet to be determined. The guild system is looked upon as a compromise, as between two types of organization, socialism and Fascism. It differs from socialism in that industry is left to self-government. It differs from Fascism in that industrial democracy is preserved.

There are three terms to keep in mind in approaching the question of guildism:

1. The old medieval guild which represented an organization of skilled craftsmen who owned their tools and who bargained for labor from a preferred position.

2. Guild socialism, or national guildism, a theory that was developed by G. H. D. Cole, S. G. Hobson, and A. R. Orage, in Great Britain shortly after the War and tried out in part in the building construction industry with none too good results.

3. The guild system which may, or may not, be an effort to employ the present methods of guild socialism on a large scale in such countries as Austria and the United States.

Guildism Explained

We are quoting freely from the book entitled "National Guilds, an Inquiry into the Wage System and the Way Out," by S. G. Hobson: The Nature of the Guild: "There is no mystery attached to the organization of the Guild. It means the regimentation into a single fellowship of all those who are employed in any given industry. This does not preclude whatever subdivisions may be convenient in the special trades belonging to the main industry. Thus the iron and steel industry may comprise 14 or 15 subdivisions, but all living, integral parts of the parent Guild. The active principle of the Guild is industrial democracy. Herein it differs from state socialism or collectivism. In the one case control comes from without and is essentially bureaucratic; in the other, the Guild manages its own affairs, appoints its own officers from the general manager to the office boy, and deals with the other Guilds and with the state as a self-contained unit. It rejects state bureaucracy; but on the other hand, it rejects syndicalism, because it accepts co-management with the state, always, however,

A guild system which has not the trade union for its base and which does not guarantee industrial democracy is impossible. Is General Johnson prepared to go this far?

subject to the principle of industrial democracy. Co-management must not be held to imply the right of any outside body to interfere in the detailed administration of the Guild; but it rightly implies formal and effective co-operation with the state in regard to large policy, for the simple reason that the policy of a Guild is a public matter, about which the public, as represented by the State, has an inalienable right to be consulted and considered."

The trade union is the basis of the guild: "The nucleus of the future Guild must be the trade union."

Self-Contained Industries

The function of the guild: "Some critics object to the name 'Guild.' They aver that the medieval Guilds were employers' combinations, seeking a monopoly. In America the term connotes a self-contained and selfish group of craftsmen. To be sure there is little in common between the medieval Guilds and those we have pictured. Yet they have one important common factor—monopoly. Whilst the early Guilds sought a trade monopoly, the modern Guild must be built up upon a monopoly of labour. The name has, in fact, evolved itself. We could not use the word 'union,' because that implies a combination of manual workers—proletarians; whereas the Guild we have predicated is a combination of all the industrial and commercial functions—wage, salariat, administration. This labour monopoly is the only possible alternative, in present circumstances, to the wage system. There is yet another reason why the use of the word 'guild' is appropriate. Not only was it, in other days, a palladium of economic liberty (masters and journeymen being of the same social status) but the Guilds carried on the work of the world almost undisturbed by wars, party factions, or politics. Their function was economic; they fed and clothed the community when kings and politicians would have starved it. Here then is a sign for the modern Guild: it must confine itself to the material purposes of life, in the sure and certain hope that if it build up a healthy economic community, a healthy national life will develop."

Whether Administrator Hugh Johnson is aware of the far flung and fundamental nature of guildism is not clear, but it is a proposal for the present hour which deserves attention.

Labor Section Clarified

The following statement was prepared by Administrator Johnson upon famous Section 7:

The plain meaning of Section 7 (A) cannot be changed by any interpretation by any one. It is the function of the Administrator and the courts to apply and to interpret the law in its administration; and no one else can assume this function and no official interpretation can be circumscribed, affected or foreclosed by anyone writing his own interpretation into any code or agreement. Such an interpretation has no place there and cannot be permitted.

The words "open shop" and "closed shop" are not used in the law and cannot be written into the law.

These words have no agreed meaning and will be erased from the dictionary of the N. R. A.

The law requires in codes and agreements that "employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

This can mean only one thing, which is that employees can choose any one they desire to represent them, or they can choose to represent themselves. Employers, likewise, can make collective bargains with organized employees, or individual agreements with those who choose to act individually; provided, of course, that no such collective or individual agreement is in violation of any state or federal law. But neither employers nor employees are required, by law, to agree to any particular contract, whether proposed as an individual or collective agreement.

The law provides that employees shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers in the exercise of their rights established by the law. The conduct of employers which is here prohibited has been defined by the Supreme Court in the case entitled *T. & N. O. R. R. v. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks*, 281 U. S., 548. The rulings of the Supreme Court lay down the law which governs the N. R. A.

Under Section 7 (A), employers are forbidden to require "as a condition of employment" that an employee shall either "join a company union," or "refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing." The law does not prohibit the existence of a local labor organization, which may be called a company union and is composed only of the employees of one company. But it does prohibit an employer from requiring, as a condition of employment, that any employee join a company union and it prohibits the maintenance of a company union, or any other labor organization, by the interference, restraint or coercion of an employer.

If there is any dispute in a particular case over who are the representatives of

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Union Speaks for Thousands at Hearings

TWO hearings on important codes concerning Electrical Workers have been heard in Washington since the publication of the JOURNAL in September. These were for the Radio Broadcasting Industry and for the Electrical Contracting Industry. Electrical workers were adequately represented at both of these hearings by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The radio hearing brought together representatives of the Actors' Equity and the Musicians' union as well as the International Brotherhood. A dramatic moment occurred when Hoyt S. Haddock, president of the American Radio Telegraphists Association, Inc., was ruled out as a representative of workers on the ground that he was non-representative. Mr. Haddock has distinguished himself in his pleas for organization to radio men by his vitriolic attacks on the American Federation of Labor and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He claimed a membership of 1,300 but could not produce a single authorization from any group of workers at any station for his appearance at the radio hearing. His effort to line up the radio operators of Baltimore behind his organization failed when Baltimore men present literally ducked out of the meeting rather than be called as representatives of the Haddock group. Haddock's disappearance left the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as the official representative of hundreds of radio operators and stations at the hearing, and, as the official spokesman of these workers in the subsequent meetings which followed under the direction of Deputy Administrator Sol A. Rosenblatt. President Tracy and Secretary Bugniazet gave personal attention to this hearing. A brief was filed by the research department.

The following stations were represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers through its representative, Thos. R. McLean.

By Agreement

St. Louis, Mo., 100 per cent, commercial stations by agreement—WIL, KWK, KMOX, KSD, WEW.

Chicago—WCFL.

Greater New York—WMCA-WPCH, WAAT, WHOM (WEVD & WLWL).

By Membership

	Per cent
Chicago	65
Fort Wayne	100
Detroit	90
Cleveland	100
Akron	100
Birmingham, Ala.	100
Jersey City	100
Newark	90 to 100
Kansas City, Kans.	100
Kansas City, Mo.	100

Radio and construction codes reveal dramatic work of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A. R. T. A. is "thrown out" of radio hearing as non-representative. Construction code still under advisement.

By Signature

San Diego	100
Springfield, Mass.	100
Little Rock, Ark.	75
Portland, Oreg.	100
Glendive, Mont.	Representation
Anderson, Ind.	80
Dallas, Texas	100
St. Paul, Minn.	Representation
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	100
Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Buffalo, Atlantic City, Cincinnati ..	Representation
Portland, Maine	100
San Antonio, Ft. Worth ..	Representation
Jacksonville, Fla.	90 to 100
New York territory	80 to 100
St. Louis	80 to 100
Rochester, N. Y.	100
Milwaukee	80 to 100
Columbia, Mo.	80 to 100
Miami, Fla.	Representation
Des Moines, Iowa	80 to 100
Bridgeport, Conn.	80 to 100
San Francisco	80 to 100
Muncie, Ind.	80 to 100
Rockford, Ill.	80 to 100
Leavenworth, Kans.	Representation
Arcadia, Calif.	80 to 100
Reading, Pa.	80 to 100
Denver, Colo.	Representation
Peoria, Ill.	80 to 100

MESSAGE TO ALL RADIO OPERATORS

At this time the radio broadcasting code has been presented and I want to take this opportunity to thank those of you who thought sufficiently of your future to authorize us to represent you at the hearing yesterday. I am a radio operator myself and thoroughly acquainted with your problems. I was just as much insulted by the proposed wages as you were and will fight to the last ditch for decent conditions and fair recompense.

We are not out of the woods yet and your case is still under consideration as this goes to press. Our work will continue after the code is an accomplished fact, so get behind your organization and help make a brighter future for our profession.

Nothing worthwhile was ever obtained without a fight, so please continue registering your name with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Radio Division, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Yours for better modulation,

T. R. McLEAN.

Los Angeles	Representation
Wilmington, Del.	80 to 100
Pasadena, Calif.	80 to 100
Beaumont, Waco, Galveston, Austin, El Paso	Representation
Hollywood	Representation
Omaha	80 to 100

The Brotherhood demanded that the ridiculously low minimum of \$20.00 a week offered to these skilled workers by the broadcasters should be raised to \$40.00 a week for 40 hours.

Construction

The hearing on the Electrical Contracting Code occurred September 7. This was one of a series of hearings for the entire construction industry and brought to Washington great numbers of contractors from all over the United States, as well as the representatives of the 42 building trades unions. At times the basic code hearings resembled a convention of the Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Charles L. Reed, assistant to the president, represented the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and presented the brief, while President Dan W. Tracy was labor adviser selected by the government in this capacity.

There were three principal differences between the demands made by the International Brotherhood and the code presented by the National Electrical Contractors' Association. These differences had to do with wages, hours and control. The National Electrical Contractors' Association offered a basic 60-cent hourly rate as a minimum. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers offered the scales secured by negotiation with the U. S. Department of Interior on public works: \$1.00, \$1.10 and \$1.20, depending upon the zone in which the work is performed. Contractors wanted a 44 hour week, whereas the union demanded 30 hours. The union objected to the control feature of the code which provided for no representatives of either government or labor. Construction codes are still in conference.

Constructive Trade Story Described

The brief presented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers describes the construction activity.

"We beg to recapitulate briefly what we said about the character of the construction industry, in our statement made September 6. The construction industry is a national industry founded on a local basis. It is not national in the sense the great centralized trusts do business through local branches, but national in the sense of being based upon and being car-

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Solemnity Marks 53rd Meeting of A. F. of L.

THE American Federation of Labor, somewhat burdened by its responsibilities, opens its 53rd convention in Washington, October 2. Not since 1885 has the A. F. of L. met in the capital city. It will convene at the Willard Hotel, which is but a stone's throw from the Department of Commerce, where Hugh Johnson and his associates administer the N. R. A. The National Recovery Act, its failures and successes, its possible permanency, its stimulus to organization, will form the chief topic of discussion. Other matters which are scheduled for consideration are:

Boycott of Nazi Germany in retaliation for its suppression of trade unions.

Adjustment of federal charter unions to craft unions.

Question of holding million new members received since June.

Sharp jurisdictional differences.

Universal 30-hour week.

Dual unions backed by company union corporations.

On one day of the convention, the members will adjourn and go to Tenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue, where a triangular plot of ground has been reserved for the new memorial to Samuel Gompers, founder and president of the A. F. of L. for nearly 40 years. At this unveiling ceremony, President Roosevelt is expected to speak. The memorial piece was created by Robert Aitken, N. A.

In shadow of N. R. A., great labor gathering convenes in Washington, while thousands flock to A. F. of L. banner. Unveiling of Gompers' memorial draws President of United States and other dignitaries.

The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Washington during the last week of September, probably sounded the keynote upon N. R. A., in the report of the officers to the convention. The report said:

"It must be apparent that the Recovery Act and the Recovery Administration constitute a beginning rather than an end. A federal regulation has been established which has placed definite curbs upon the vaunted rugged individualism of industry which, in practice, had too frequently degenerated into ruthless exploitation.

"One purpose of the N. I. R. A. is to make it impossible for a small number of unconscionable employers to intimidate their employees, and to so lengthen the hours of labor and reduce wages that they can destroy every market. * * * The law constitutes a national admission that many forms of competition which had been developed could easily become the

death of trade. * * * The industrial codes have made trade unionism more necessary than ever, for without far-reaching, thoroughly organized and well-disciplined trade unionism, the semi-skilled and skilled workers will be unable to protect adequately their wage standards.

"In our efforts to secure satisfactory minimum wage rates for semi-skilled and skilled workers we are entering upon a new phase of our trade union activities. * * * It seems evident that wage negotiations in the future will be carried on with a much larger number of employers in an industry than in the past. * * * We will be called upon to make greater application of our ability to bargain collectively. * * * Careful consideration should be given to the possibilities of entering into joint agreements by our affiliated international unions with an industrial association, for under a system of codes it may prove impractical and perhaps impossible to take up the question of minimum wage rates piecemeal, each international union acting individually."

We no longer depend for Salvation upon either a man or a book. Men help us; books help us; but back of all stands our divine reason.—Charles W. Eliot.

Rome endured as long as there were Romans. America will endure as long as we remain American in spirit and in thought.—David Starr Jordan.



The National Capital is Not Distinguished by Works of Art Dedicated to Builders and Men of Peace. This Fine Piece by Robert Aitken, N. A., Symbolizing Labor United Behind the Leader, Samuel Gompers, Makes a Welcome Break in the Long Line of Men on Horseback, Generals and Warriors. Unveiled October 7, in the presence of the President of the United States.

Electrical Power—Workers—The Consumer

IN 1933 it is estimated the consumer will pay about \$1,900,000,000 to the light and power industry. Of this \$575,000,000 will go to stockholders; \$240,000,000 will go to bondholders; \$250,000,000 will go to capital reserves, and \$348,000,000 will go to labor. It will be clearly seen that most of the money paid by consumers goes to capital.

UTILITY'S INCOME

To Capital

\$575,000,000 to stockholders
240,000,000 to bondholders
250,000,000 to capital reserves

To Labor

\$348,000,000 to workers

Since 1902, profits in the power industry have multiplied 29 times; wages 19 times; and the number of employees only eight times. Had labor's share increased the same as profits, each worker would now be receiving wages at the rate of \$20,000 a year. Or, assuming that wages remained unchanged and increases were paid in reduced working time, the worker would now be working only two and a half hours a week.

The report of the Federal Trade Commission on "National Wealth and Income" (1926) gives the results of an investigation into the relative share of labor and capital in the nation's industries. The report concludes:

"The electric light and power industry is remarkable because of the fact that labor receives only about one-third and capital about two-thirds of the total value product."

A comparison of the power industry and steam railroads in one year shows that railroad labor received 90.4 per cent of the total value product, while light and power labor received only 37.6 per cent. On the other hand, railroad capital received 9.6 per cent while light and power capital received 62.4 per cent.

Railroad's Income

Labor's share-----90.4 per cent

Utility's Income

Labor's share-----37.6 per cent

And here is still more. Between 1920 and 1931, the domestic user of current increased his consumption 400 per cent compared with an increase of less than 200 per cent on the part of the wholesale consumer. Notwithstanding his large contribution to the electric prosperity of the past decade, the domestic consumer in 1931 was compelled to pay 36 per cent of the nation's electric bill, although he received only 13 per cent of all energy consumed. At the same

Astounding share of utility income is directed to employers' pockets, while labor gets lamb's share. Consumers and workers draw nearer in common cause.

time, the wholesale consumer received 60 per cent of all energy and paid only 30 per cent of the total revenue.

All of this clearly indicates to what extent power companies have gone to gouge the consumer and labor. The trouble is, as nearly everyone agrees, that the consumer's bill for electricity is too high and that the wages paid the workers are too low. Can there be any wonder then that in a great many places there has been a growing protest from consumers and workers against the rates and labor policies of the power companies? The amazing growth of the movement for municipal ownership is easy to understand. And it is no wonder that utility workers are demanding the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

We received a letter from one saying:

"Sometime ago a company was organized that sold stock to all employees in ——— Utility Company. This company was known as the '——— Investment Company.'

"Payments for the stock were checked off from the employees' wages. Later, an employee tried to collect from the company for the stock. He was unable to do so. He filed suit. Later he was discharged and told 'that his work was 100 per cent satisfactory but he was discharged for other reasons.'

Many other stories have been brought to our attention about these stock ownership schemes. This attempt to stimulate interest, loyalty and efficiency in workers was planned by employers without conscience or scruples. Since 1929, when many of these plans exploded and left the workers nothing but worthless pieces of paper, the public has begun to realize that part of the company's plan was to raise capital, improve labor conditions and reduce labor costs, at the peril of the employees' precious savings.

In some places we are familiar with, the employer required the workers, in the name of loyalty, to go out on their own time and sell such stock to the customer. This scheme also had for its purpose loyalty to the company and was used to keep the customer from insisting upon lower rates and to hide the real activities of the company. Of course, the customer, like the worker, was taken in. There have been tens of

thousands of cases where painful sacrifices and tragedy have resulted.

And so we find that the power industries have overcharged the consumer and underpaid the worker. Having all this in mind, it is easy to understand why the consumer and the worker join hands and wage war on this octopus that seeks to destroy them.

Since March 4 and the inauguration of President Roosevelt, much progress has been made in bringing home to the workers and to the consumers alike, that we are now living in a new day and that we now can expect a new deal. If other workers can secure higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions through organization, isn't it reasonable to expect that power workers can do likewise? And if lower rates can be secured in certain places—through organization—then why can't it be done generally? The worker and the consumer together have a powerful weapon.

We realize that some power officials recognize the unrest now existing among their employees and we know of the efforts to bring forth all sorts of schemes and false plans to keep the workers from joining legitimate labor organizations of their own choosing. We warn all power workers to beware of all such schemes and not to become involved in any unsound or unwise plans of organization.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been in the field for nearly 50 years. It is a sound, well organized, disciplined and intelligently managed trade union. We have hundreds of local unions scattered all over the country, with many thousands of members.

We have grown from a minor to a major position in the American labor movement. We have weathered all of the depressions, including this one, and we have successfully met all attacks made upon us. We are a going concern!

Wherever our organization has local unions established, industrial peace is maintained and proper conditions exist. We have many benefit features which are sound and constructive and have proven helpful over a long period of time.

We earnestly urge all workers in the power industry to join our organization in our fight for decent conditions and in the right of collective bargaining as prescribed under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

A Letter to Hugh Johnson

Honorable Hugh S. Johnson,
Administrator,
National Recovery Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Administrator:

On or about August 1 it was announced that the electric light and power utilities had accepted the President's Re-

employment Agreement. Two days later, a second announcement indicated that drastic revisions had been made in this blanket agreement favoring the utilities. Thereafter, about August 5, a code for the Electric Light and Power Industry was filed with the National Recovery Administration, but since that date, no public hearing upon this important code has been fixed; no word nor intimation has been given either by the Recovery Administration or by the electric utilities that any code is to be provided, or desired or accepted by either. This is a serious omission.

The electric utilities were violating the letter and spirit of the National Recovery Act before the acceptance of the President's Re-employment Agreement. Soon after the public acceptance of the President's Re-employment Agreement, the electric utilities did and are endeavoring to use the blanket code to lower wages, in many instances, and otherwise to modify existing conditions in favor of the electric corporation.

We, therefore, urgently request the National Recovery Administration to set a date for the public hearings upon the code, and to bring these public service corporations under the sway of the National Recovery Act at once.

This request grows out of no idle hearsay. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has just conducted a nation-wide survey through its local unions. The following are true and verbatim reports from respective cities upon the code, or non-code, behavior of electric utilities:

East Peoria, Ill.

Light company has violated agreement, has cut pay, and altered working conditions to suit its convenience.

San Francisco, Calif.

Public utilities are carrying on a subtle and effective campaign among their employees against their affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

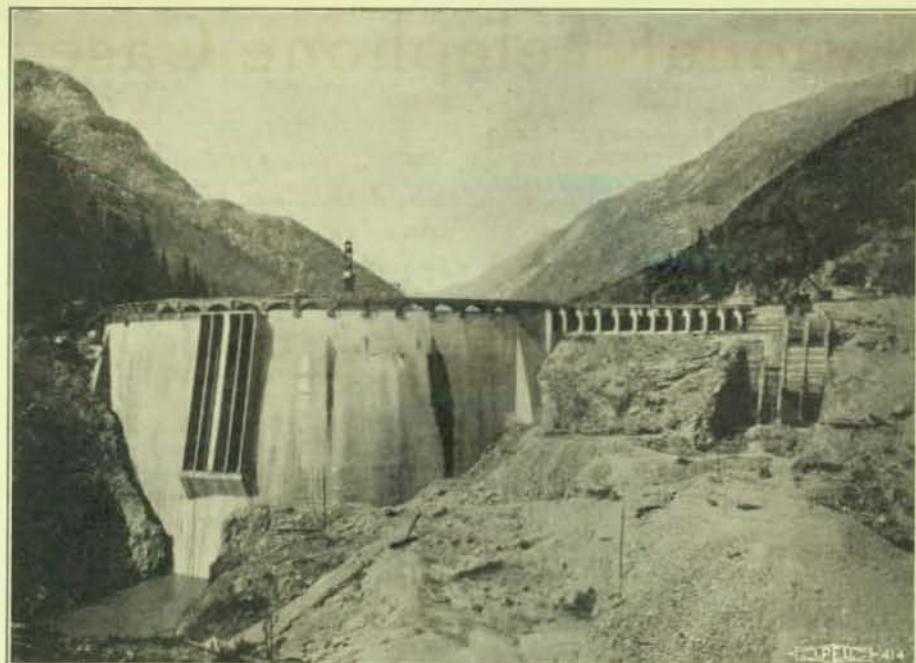
Boston, Mass.

It was called to my attention that a secret ballot was taken by the employees of this company relative to forming a company union whereby there will be representation by 30 employees and 30 supervisors to decide all grievances.

Before this ballot was taken, I was given to understand that all the employees were intimidated by statements being made by the company's representatives, that if there was not favorable action taken in regard to forming this company union, and if the employees voted to affiliate themselves with an organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. all their benefits and other rights would be taken away from them.

After this threat was made by these representatives, the vote, I was given to understand, was 2,308 in favor of the company union and 240 against the company union.

For this reason I am writing you to have you take this question up with Mr.



Water Power Has Greatly Enhanced the Utility Value of Electric Utilities

Johnson, the Administrator, and write me the results of your visit, as I believe this an out and out violation of the National Recovery Act, and by having this in writing it will indicate and satisfy the minds of these employees that the action of the company was a direct violation, and therefore eliminate any fear on the part of these men that they would lose their rights and benefits if they joined a bona fide labor organization.

Butte, Mont.

The local employees of the Montana Power Company, through this, their regularly recognized organization for collective bargaining, wish to protest the method of application of the President's Re-employment Agreement as presented to the public and as amended by the Edison Electric Institute, on the following grounds:

The application of this code locally has resulted not in any increase in purchasing power, but in a decrease and the increase of employment incident to its operation has been so negligible as to be of no consequence whatsoever. These phases of the code operate in a concrete case thus:

Sub-station operators and those employed on related work, who in a normal week in the industry had a weekly wage of \$50.75 for 56 hours, will under the application of this code, be cut to a weekly wage of \$35.00 for 40 hours. These operators will be working one day less out of every 28 working days, than they were working when, in order to spread employment among our membership, they agreed to work on a part time basis. For the loss of this one day, one man is to be employed at the regular scale, which, as you can see, results merely in a further spreading of the work at the expense of the employees.

Linemen, troublemen and other co-related employees had a normal income in

the industry of \$39.87½ per week in July, 1929. These men also agreed to a share-the-work program as this devastating depression rolled over the country, to such an extent that they had eventually reduced their weekly income to \$38.50 on a part time basis of 11 days per month. The application of this code cuts this income further to \$35.00 per week with no increase in the working time. In this case there has been no intimation that this cut is even going to further spread the work in the employment of more men.

While the code of the Edison Electric Institute nullifies sections 2 to 7 of the President's Re-employment Agreement, it will leave Section 8 in force, and it is upon this section we beg redress for the way this code is being worked out. It is a bald case of subterfuge to frustrate the raising of wages, and the increasing of employment. The shortening of hours has been done at the expense of the employees and there has been no effort to redistribute the income from the industry to bring about an increase in the flow of commerce or the rehabilitation of industry.

The above mentioned employees state that unless steps are taken to give them immediate redress, i. e., an increase of employment, a shortening of the work-week and an increase of purchasing power for the shortened week, they will be forced to take drastic action and eventually strike the job. Time, therefore, is an important item in this protest, so you will please give it your immediate attention.

Shreveport, La.

The South Western put their private code in effect the 22nd of this month (August) and now it's worse than before they had a code. Not an extra man employed. They told the linemen that they

(Continued on page 430)

National Telephone Case to High Court

OUT in the city of Chicago the main plant of the Western Electric Company is located. The Western Electric is the manufacturing branch of the Bell Telephone System, which because it is a manufacturing branch is exempt from all regulation, even the shadowy regulation to which the communication branches of the Bell System are subjected. So, then, when the Illinois Commerce Commission and the City of Chicago begin jointly to inquire into the tortuous workings of the Western Electric in relation to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, parent holding company and to the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, subsidiaries, and ultimately to telephone rates in Illinois—then, when this inquiry is begun, the whole United States sits up and listens. This case has been in progress for 10 years, with the following surprising episodic chronology:

1. The Illinois Commerce Commission ordered the local exchange service rates reduced by \$2,000,000 in September, 1923.

2. The Company secured a federal temporary injunction to restrain the state in October, 1923.

3. The city of Chicago appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States to dissolve the temporary injunction. In September, 1925, the Supreme Court affirmed the temporary injunction.

4. The case lagged to 1929 when Mr. Benjamin F. Goldstein, attorney for the Chicago Federation of Labor, was employed by the city of Chicago to look into the case.

5. Tons of evidence were presented before the district court to show the surprising bookkeeping and economic practices of the Bell companies.

6. The federal district court ruled against the city of Chicago.

7. The city took the case to the Supreme Court, for the second time. The Supreme Court reversed the district court on 11 points on December 1, 1930, and directed the district court to reopen the case with certain definite tasks to perform, on the basis of A. T. & T. and Western Electric opening up their books.

8. Mr. Goldstein made an examination of the books of the A. T. & T. and Western Electric which lasted two years.

9. The Court, after a six months' trial in 1932 filed the final decree in June, which did not satisfy either party, and an appeal was at once taken to the U. S. Supreme Court by the city of Chicago.

10. In the meantime, the winners of the case, the Bell Company, strangely dissatisfied with the original decision also took appeal

Whole trend of utility litigation to be determined by decision to be promulgated early next year. The economics of the telephone industry fully exposed. Strange tactics employed by A. T. & T.

assigning 25 errors. The city assigned 150 errors.

11. In the meantime \$25,000,000 was collected by the company under an agreement to return the money if it lost.

When Benjamin F. Goldstein, principal attorney for the City of Chicago, came to Washington in late September as attorney for WCFL, the Voice of Labor, in NRA code hearings, he filed an assignment of errors. The case is to be heard January 15.

(1) The American Telephone & Telegraph Company charged to its operating subsidiaries during the period 1923 to 1931, over \$48,000,000 to cover all of its expenses of developing patents and inventions which are used not only by the subsidiaries in the telephone business, but which are also licensed for use to the independent telephone companies in the United States and Europe, and are also licensed for use outside the telephone field, such as to the radio industry, the talking motion picture industry and the phonograph business here and abroad. During this period the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. received



BENJAMIN F. GOLDSTEIN
the fighting solicitor for the city of Chicago, who won notable victories against American Telephone and Telegraph Company in behalf of telephone users. He served four years without fee.

royalties and compensation from these outside industries aggregating, according to the city, over \$25,000,000, and will be entitled to receive additional royalties during the life of the patents. But the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. gave no credit to the subsidiaries for the \$25,000,000 or for future royalties received and to be received by it. The appellants claim that the court allowed the entire expenses to be charged to the telephone operating subsidiaries, including the Illinois Bell, whose share of charge for Chicago alone in the period 1923 to 1931 was \$2,100,000, but did not give it credit for any part of the royalties and profits received by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company from the other sources.

The appellants also claim that the manner in which the development expenses were split up by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and approved by the court, between the long-distance business of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the telephone subsidiaries, unjustly enriched the long-distance business by more than \$20,000,000 during the period 1923 to 1931.

(2) The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. charged to its operating subsidiaries during the period 1923 to 1931:

(a) all of its own expenses to sell to the public the American Telephone & Telegraph stocks and bonds to enable the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to subscribe for the stock of its operating subsidiaries, and all of its own expenses of servicing the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s outstanding stocks and bonds, such as issuing stock certificates, transfer agent fees and issuing dividend checks. During the period 1923 to 1931 such expenses exceeded \$11,000,000.

(b) all of the American Telephone & Telegraph expenses of operating its business as a holding company of the securities of the telephone subsidiaries in 10 departments, including the Administration Department, Comptroller's Department, Legal Department, Secretary's Department, Public Relations Department, Treasury Department. During the period 1923 to 1931 such expenses aggregated \$50,000,000.

The appellants claim that the court allowed the entire expense to be charged to the telephone subsidiaries, including the Illinois Bell, whose share of charge for Chicago alone in the period 1923 to 1931 was \$3,300,000. The appellants insist that if these expenses are allowed, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. should not also be entitled to receive the same rate of return on its investment in the telephone subsidiaries as does the ordinary investor.

(3) The appellants claim that the District Court violated the direction of
(Continued on page 429)

T. V. A. Challenges Private Rate Structure

THE following statement respecting rates for electric power from the publicly-owned plant at Muscle Shoals was made by David E. Lilienthal, member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority to whom has been assigned the execution of the Authority's power program.

"At the direction of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, rates for electricity supplied from the publicly-owned plant at Muscle Shoals have been formulated, after weeks of careful study of costs and market factors.

"Any municipality, in the area we plan to serve initially, which owns its distribution system, assuming half-time use, may secure wholesale power from the Authority at an average cost to it of 7 mills a kilowatt hour. We propose that our municipal wholesale customers charge the individual residence consumer in the towns and cities thus served a maximum gross rate of 3 cents a kilowatt hour for the first block, and for subsequent blocks 2 cents, 1 cent, and 4 mills. For the typical general consumer this is an average of about 2 cents a kilowatt hour, and for the typical limited user an average of about 2½ cents. For a fully electrified home—which is our objective—the rate would average 7 mills per kilowatt hour.

"The farm user, we propose, should pay the same rate for energy as the town and city householder. These schedules, both for town and farm, carry with them a requirement that the customer use a reasonable amount per month as a minimum. These minimum requirements vary, both in urban and farm territory, with the size of the customer's meter. Farm users will have a larger minimum requirement wherever the greater distances between customers result in increased costs of service.

"These wholesale rates have been computed on a conservative basis to cover all the costs of furnishing the service, including operation, maintenance, depreciation, and taxes. In addition to these costs, we have made provision for interest and retirement, although such provision is not required by the Tennessee Valley Authority Act. The power project is designed to be strictly self-supporting and self-liquidating.

"We believe that these low rates will mean that the people of the Valley will greatly increase their use of electricity—which is one of the objectives of the President and Congress. If this occurs, even lower rates can be planned for the future.

"The proposed rates to the householder and farmer should be explained

David E. Lilienthal issues rate schedule at bus bar, and suggests retail rates. Average family will get electricity at about \$1.50 per month.

in more detail. Under the rate for domestic service, it is proposed that for the first 50 kilowatt-hours which the householder uses he shall pay 3 cents a kilowatt hour. These 50-kilowatt hours, in the ordinary small or medium-



Harris & Ewing

DAVID E. LILIENTHAL
Director and General Counsel, T. V. A. He has won the confidence and allegiance of the people of the Tennessee Valley, and of the nation.

sized house, would care for the lights and small electrical appliances, such as the flat iron, toaster, percolator, vacuum sweeper, washing machine, and similar small devices. For these 50-kilowatt hours the user would pay \$1.50. If the consumer has an electric refrigerator and an electric range which together consume 200 kilowatts, 150 of these kilowatt hours per month he would get for 2 cents per kilowatt hour, and the remaining 50 kilowatts at 1 cent. If in addition to an electric refrigerator and range the customer had an electric hot water heater, this service he could secure partly for 1 cent per kilowatt

hour, and partly for 4 mills per kilowatt hour. All these services the consumer would receive for \$6.70 a month. Any other appliances which the customer installed, such as electrical house heating or cooling, he could operate at 4 mills per kilowatt hour.

"It is apparent that the rates proposed are designed to encourage and make possible the widest use of electric service, with all the individual and community benefits which go with such wide use."

Additional Rate Schedules

Wholesale electricity rates for 1,000 horsepower and over, delivered at the secondary side of the substation transformer, main line switch, and transformers to be provided by the Tennessee valley authority. (The price, \$22.50 per horsepower per year.)

- (1) Minimum bill, 50 cents per horsepower, based on the highest of previous 11 months' demand.
- (2) Bill to be rendered monthly.
- (3) Demand measured by integrating demand meter with a half-hour interval.
- (4) Demand meter to be reset monthly.
- (5) Loads of less than 1,000 horsepower, if accepted; extra cost of service will be billed extra.

Suggested Rural Residence Rates—Consumption measured with an integrating meter in kilowatt hours:

First 50 KWH—3 cents per KWH
Next 150 KWH—2 cents per KWH
Next 200 KWH—1 cent per KWH
Over 400 KWH—4 mills per KWH

Minimum monthly bill—rural.

Customers Per Mile

	10 or more	5 to 10	2 to 5
Co-operatives	1.20	.75	.60
Municipally constructed	2.10	1.50	1.05

(Supplementary to Power Rate Release)
Suggested Residence Rates—Consumption measured with an integrating meter in kilowatt hours:

First 50 KWH—3 cents per KWH
Next 150 KWH—2 cents per KWH
Next 200 KWH—1 cent per KWH

(Continued on page 432)

World's Fair Wiring A Technical Triumph

By F. G. WALDENFELS, E. C., L. U. No. 134, Chicago

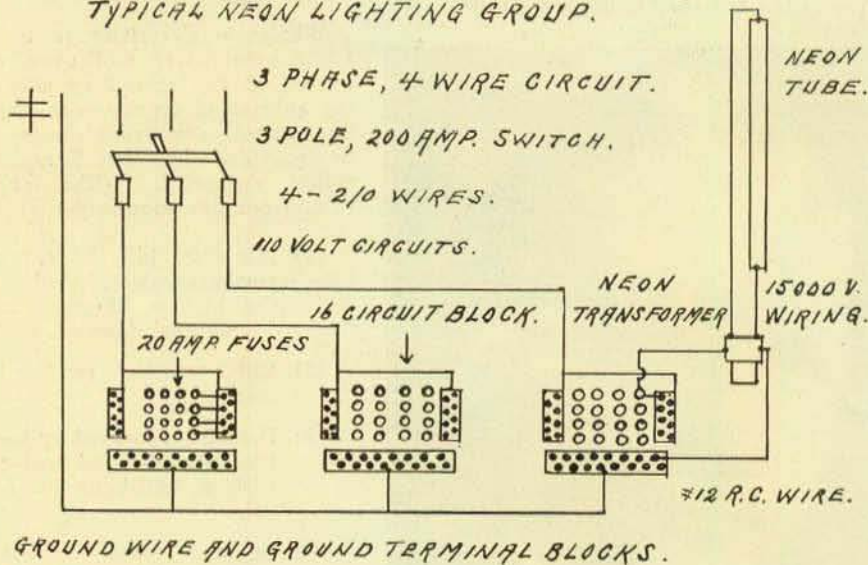
THE design of a lighting system for an exposition must be based on safety to the public, reliability of service, and economy of construction.

The wiring of the building should be so designed that all areas can be economically supplied with current for illumination and power, and it must be sufficiently flexible to be able to take care of the changing conditions of the

Mr. Waldenfels is an inspector of electrical wiring in Chicago, and has made a complete study of the system at the Century of Progress.

HALL OF SCIENCE

TYPICAL NEON LIGHTING GROUP.



combination of concealed cove and Neon tube lighting.

Show window spaces are illuminated with 100 to 150 watt lamps per lineal foot of space. There are 40 outlets of 25 watts each equivalent to 1,000 watts on the cove lighting circuits; 20 ampere fuses protect the circuits.

As the best display can be made with one source of light at a constant intensity which can be controlled as desired, it was decided to eliminate all natural sources of light. The exhibit booth illumination is obtained from a simply designed ceiling reflector clipped to the suspended ceiling with three metallic spring clips which also support a ground glass disc about two inches below the ceiling surface.

These booth lights obtain their energy from the four circuit fuse boxes mounted on the large metal troughs. Open wiring on porcelain cleats is employed in these cases. All this wiring however is concealed. Ordinary knob and tube wiring is used in the partition spaces to serve the convenience outlets. The corridors are illuminated indirectly from the sign lighting in front of the exhibit space.

The signs are of cut out letters resting on a ledge projecting from the booth space. The lighting which consists of 25-watt bulbs on twelve-inch centers, is installed back of the ledge and below the letters by the use of 2"x1 1/2" race-way installed in such a manner that the letters stand out in silhouette against the illuminated background.

electrical requirements. To obtain this maximum of flexibility at a minimum cost, the entire system should be standardized as much as possible. In this way, the operation and maintenance can be easily taken care of.

In standardizing the work, the wiring of the building must be designed for factory production. In other words most of the wiring and assembling is done at the bench and later installed into place in 10 foot lengths. For instance the cove lighting units are wired up at the bench; that is, the sockets are placed in the holes of the metal troughs and the wires are then soldered to the socket terminals and the 10 foot length is ready for service. Thus, labor saving devices can be used to a large degree. Due to the fact that the buildings are only temporary structures, lighter metal is used for the metal raceways and lighting reflectors.

The exhibit buildings are windowless and are illuminated generally by means of cove and ceiling lights, with an intensity of two watts per square foot for all booth lights. Corridor lighting is about one and one-half watts per square foot. All large halls have special lighting treatment which is a



Behind This Brilliant Night Display Is Concealed a Compact Wiring Hookup and Intricate Technical Network.

The illumination of the ceiling of the Great Hall in the Hall of Science is very interesting. It consists of three long rows of Neon tubing; two rows are red and the center is blue. Flanked on each side of the three rows of Neon tubing are three steps of concealed cove lighting which consists of thousands of lights. The wonderful effect derived is really beyond description. It is a lighting effect which is seldom duplicated.

It is essential that practically all areas be served with both single and three-phase current. The voltage for lighting is 120 volts from any phase to ground. The power voltage is 208 volts between phases. The main feeders are distributed throughout the buildings in 5 x 5 inch metallic raceways suspended from the steel construction. This raceway is supported in the center so that cables may be laid in from either side. The layers of cables are separated with 3/16" asbestos separators.

The large 5 x 5 inch metal troughs are filled with 2/O cables which are tapped to serve the four circuit boxes. These boxes serve single phase current. Where three-phase service is required, three small boxes are located adjacent to each other. All power and exterior wiring served by these four circuit fuse boxes is run in metal troughing or conduit. No circuit wiring is less than No. 12 R. C.

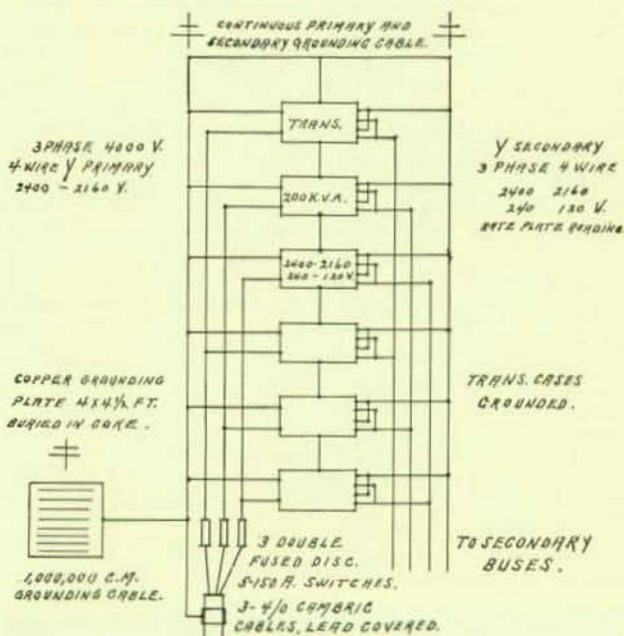
The feeders are divided into the following groups, which are separately switched: interior lighting, emergency lighting, exterior lighting, power, show windows, and concessions.

Emergency Lighting

All buildings are provided with emergency lighting by a system entirely separate from the regular lighting system. This system consists of a battery set, charger, and automatic throw-over



More Power Utilized Not Eliminated.



switch. The emergency system normally receives current from the regular A. C. supply and is so arranged that should this service fail it will automatically throw over to the battery station. When current is resumed on the main A. C. supply it will automatically return to it. All wiring for emergency lights located in corridors and stairways is installed in conduit throughout.

Exterior Illumination

The general scheme of exterior illumination of buildings is to emphasize architectural treatment with light and color. Special features were created to enhance the beauty of the structures, and colored light of desired intensity so bathes the

building in light that the mass of the building is not lost at night. The main thought is to create an architectural effect with light and color that is dignified and restful. Moving electrical effects and on and off flashing were discarded as much as possible.

Generally speaking the lighting of the buildings at night, as a result of skillful color scheming, creates a new group of buildings totally different from the daytime buildings. The architects who designed the buildings considered illumination a special decorative feature and made provisions for concealing the sources of light. All illuminating treatment has been secured by stationary lights. Where a vertical line source is desired, Neon gaseous tubes are employed; for horizontal flood lighting, individual high intensity weather proof units are used and are placed just far enough apart to allow the desired effect.

Neon Tube Lighting

The use of the Neon tube fits admirably into the lighting scheme of
(Continued on page 430)

Passage At Arms Over Bare Neutral

MEMBER'S letter: "I have read your article with much interest but am far from being convinced by it. However, I would be glad to hear from you further in the matter and I would be glad to receive any literature on the subject and any codes which may now allow it. In other words, I am interested and open to conviction, and desire more information."

"I have no financial interest in the matter one way or another and am interested only from a standpoint of efficiency and good engineering."

"My experience as a wireman started back in the days when junction boxes were cast iron and you ordered them with the proper number of holes or drilled them on the job. The code (such as it was) required a *fused* neutral, and fuses on knife switches were required *ahead* of the blades, the reverse of present practice. These, and a number of other items, have been changed for the better."

"With the neutral now grounded at various points in present practice it would seem just as well to make it bare entirely and have it over with. Doubtless suitable wire could be produced which would meet mechanical construction requirements and certainly it would be a convenience and allow more room in conduit."

"It may sound like rank heresy, but I want to say frankly that the more I see of ground return systems the better I like them, assuming that they are carefully and properly installed, the same as any two-wire system should be. The simplicity and dependability is a great point. Omitting the question of grounded neutral and considering as a somewhat parallel case the matter of ground return consider automobiles, one two-wire system, now so far as I know, all ground return, six volts standard. Motor boats seem to be standardizing on 12 volts with ground return. Although railway equipment is standard two-wire, I have seen train lighting equipment working at 32 volts ground return with entire success."

"In my work on the Panama Canal I find a number of foreign boats operating at 110 volts d. c., using ground return through the metal of the ship. The wiring is the same as in automobiles except that distribution to lights is two wire from the panel boxes as a matter of convenience, one buss bar in the panel box being grounded."

"For marine work I consider these installations as superior to a two-wire system throughout from a practical results standpoint. I have never seen any genuine evidence of electrolysis in an iron ship so wired and doubt it it occurs in view of the immense amount of iron in the ship serving as a conductor for the rather small currents."

"My observations and first hand experience on marine work cover a period of nearly 20 years and I have certainly seen

Member takes exception to engineer's article in August number on cheap wiring. Engineer's reply.

a variety of it. I *would not* approve of ground return for submarines as they are now built, but this would be the only exception, barring certain survey ships or ships with special equipment which might be affected by ground return. But ordinary commercial ships are in my opinion better for it."

"My ideas may be at variance with accepted practice and the routine way of doing things. My ideas are, nevertheless, based on actual experience extending over a long period of years, and the observation of apparatus running successfully in actual commercial service for long periods of time and proving itself in the test of actual service."

"I rather expect to see the bare neutral standard and in general use in a few years. I would not be at all surprised to see the marine code altered to allow ground return on American ships, and there are many cases where one phase of a three-wire system can be grounded to very good advantage. For example, as in railroad work with underground conductors and a 'plough' (as in Washington, D. C.), the plough handling two phases and the track and wheels the other. (Washington, D. C., is, of course, direct current.) We use three-phase so arranged for the towing locomotives handling ships through the locks of the Panama Canal, and it has proved itself by satisfactory operation for many years."

"Any further data or information you could supply me on this subject would be appreciated."

Engineer's Reply

Engineer's reply: In Great Britain, bare neutral is allowed in buildings only where the building wiring is isolated electrically from the street mains, thus avoiding interchange of current between buildings over their plumbing and other piping, with which a bare neutral will be placed in contact or come in contact sooner or later. This restriction formerly did not apply in English rules, but with passage of time and trouble—not necessarily fire, electrolysis or personal injury, but including these—also including lack of testing, outages and poor service, the art gradually came to confine recognition of such bare neutrals to the isolated wiring. This made it somewhat comparable with marine wiring, where a single ship, under one control, is concerned. The ship, however, is under constant, strong discipline and presumably capable and constant inspection. So the ship still remains a preferred place to try

out such bare neutrals for earth return, if any place is good."

Now as to ships, the ground return and bare neutral were used at the very start of electricity on ships, as the ingenious minds saw the ship hull and attachment as a natural return or supplement to return, with economy in first cost. But Lloyds and individual owners had lots of trouble with such wiring. It was hard to keep operating, difficult to test and locate opens and shorts and cause outages, etc. So in time it has come to be regarded by all nations as poor practice and while the various bureaus of countries (American Bureau of Shipping included) have not all ruled definitely against the practice in all kinds of ships, they do not approve this practice nowadays. The American Bureau is securing many rewirings to replace ground return and few if any new ships are now wiring that way. The practice is prohibited by the several bureaus for oil and grain ships, where troubles develop quickly into sweeping fires. The recent French passenger ship fires are likely to result in rulings against such wiring in any class of ship."

Your own experience will indicate that the Navy Department does not permit such practice. You might wish to write Dr. M. G. Lloyd, of Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., for some statements he has received from the Navy Department on inquiry into this matter."

The difference between electric railways and privately owned buildings is, of course, both engineering and legal, as regards bare neutrals and ground return. For general use of publicly owned ground for earth currents there is legal and engineering support if they are kept reasonably harmless to others also using the ground in a special (electrical) way. But no such rule applies to private buildings. No one has any right nor is there any engineering support for scattering current over their piping, etc. And there is nobody in constant, responsible and capable charge of all these plumbing systems, etc., to see how much current is flowing, whether it is technically or legally objectionable, etc. No analogy exists between railways and buildings."

Automobiles might at first glance seem to have some analogy with buildings, but until we have metal frame and wall buildings there will be one great difference and even then the autos are separated electrically and houses are not (except limited use in England). There are, of course, other great differences, in voltage, in amounts of current, in escape from an auto having electrical troubles, etc., which on careful thought, you will recognize."

As to the fused neutral, that was always an error. The use ahead of blades was a balance of fire and life hazard which in old d. c. days was perhaps justifiable, but in higher and a. c. voltages

(Continued on page 436)

ORGANIZE YOUR TELEPHONE OPERATORS!



The telephone operators are in the trade union jurisdiction of the Electrical Workers.

They are chartered and organized in a separate department within the Brotherhood.

There are telephone operators' locals established, and in continual existence for over 20 years.

Some of them have closed-shop agreements with telephone companies. Both Bell and independent companies will sign temporary codes which are subject to the "right to organize and to bargain collectively" sections of the Industrial Recovery Act.

The telephone operators can be organized now. All Electrical Workers' locals, organizing committees and representatives are urged to give time and attention to the organization of this important branch of the Electrical Workers' jurisdiction.

Charters are granted by the Telephone Operators Department of the I. B. E. W. to 10 or more operators. All grades of operating room employees except chief operators are eligible to membership. Minimum initiation fee is \$2.00. Minimum monthly dues 75 cents. One dollar of the initiation fee is due the Department office, 40 cents monthly per capita tax.

For further information address

TELEPHONE OPERATORS DEPARTMENT

of the

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

5 Boylston Place

Boston, Mass.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXII. Washington, D. C., October, 1933

No. 10

N. R. A. Now It was inevitable that there would come a chilling fall in enthusiasm for N. R. A. As September approached, it was apparent that the goal set in June could not possibly be reached. It was apparent also that the setting of a numerical objective of five million reemployed by Labor Day was a tactical error by the administration. Anything short of this would record failure—and when only about two-fifths of the number were turned back to work, there came discouraging reaction.

Moreover, it is not at all certain that wages can ever be raised faster than prices under the profit system—a realized truth which undermines the whole economic philosophy of N. R. A.

At the same time, it is but rational that the business class—long nurtured upon the divine right to exploit freely for profit—would consolidate its powerful force against government control. And labor, fearing ever the adroit and malicious maneuvering of this group of free lancers—has seen long-established legal protection jeopardized.

The N. R. A. staunchly maintains itself in the face of these temporary back-sets. Why? Because it offers the only avenue for peaceful passage from individualistic anarchy to an orderly, more socialized system. It has become the greatest educational instrument ever forged by a nation. It offers the only alternative to chaos. It deserves, and is getting, the support of every thoughtful citizen, and every social group—they who place common good above individual profit. It affords a stop-gap to Fascism—and opens the door to the creation of a modern American industrial system capable of meeting the needs of a complex recovery, and of satisfying the instincts of a democratic people.

But it must be admitted it remains but a crude half-shapen instrument. It, too, has all the look and movement of a mechanical agency without the breath of life. This breath of life must be supplied. N. R. A. needs a philosophy—a soul. It must become something more than a ballyhoo for renewed business activity, and become a rallying point for social minded citizens bent on social education.

Labor can play a great role in this task. Labor, more than any other group in the nation, knows what it is to place the common good above the individual. That is the meaning of unionism. Labor also knows the difference between "card" men and "union" men. Card men are lip-servers—union joiners by force or accident. Union men are those who join

because of profound fundamental belief. Union men are needed. N. R. A. should rally to its standard, the believers in orderly social development.

Sam, the Builder Early this month there was erected in Washington a monument to a boy born in the slums of London. This boy came to New York at an early age and served as an apprentice to the makers of cigars. It was customary in the cigar factory of that day for the men to improve their minds as they worked by reading sound philosophic and technical works.

Little Samuel Gompers became one of the best authorities and clearest-sighted critics of the economic order in the growing capitalistic United States through this method of education. The monument unveiled in Washington this month is erected to a builder and a creator. Those critics who considered Gompers a compromiser; those who delight in taking lightly his attainments; who speak of him as being as capitalistically-minded as Elbert Gary; those critics of Samuel Gompers are offset by his large and human accomplishments. He built something. He created a large fabric of accomplishment for the workers of his adopted country. While they still talk of his lack of vision his monument arises, not only in bronze, but in the ongoing life of a great, powerful, and successful labor organization.

It is likely as the years go by that Samuel Gompers will attain new rather than smaller stature. He was clear sighted and he went with singleness of purpose to a practical accomplishment, namely doing something here and now for his beloved fellow workers.

Attack on Building Trades An attack on the building unions, their wages and conditions has been going on since 1930. Various phases of this attack have been recorded in these columns. It is wide-spread, determined, well-financed, and well-manned. Emanating from hostile bankers, it has moved deliberately from point to point until it has deployed and centered on N. R. A. The attack, through codes, upon the wage structure of building crafts, which has been going forward during the depression, speaks through an economic "principle", and "research" terminology.

Building employer associates declare that the principle of business pick-up does not apply to capital goods industries. Capital goods industries—those which need capital to initiate production—must offer speculative opportunity in order to attract capital—they say. These facile reasoners then glibly declare that wages must be cut heavily, for wages are the only place where cuts can be made.

What cuts—oh, about 60 per cent.

Will building materials first be cut 60 per cent? No, they will probably go up.

Will profits be cut 60 per cent? No, profits must be larger to attract capital.

Will interest rates be cut 60 per cent? No, interest rates apparently never fall.

The upshot is that labor, the workers, men and their families who have been employed about 80 days a year since

1930, are to be forced to carry the speculative banker and a top-heavy and impossible set-up, in order that bankers may take their accustomed profit. This point of view is being determinedly urged upon Hugh Johnson and deputy administrators by powerfully financed propaganda groups.

The answer: Labor will not take these cuts. If building construction can not get started without further penalizing labor, let it go the way of other industries, the way of oil, railroads and coal, into the hands of the President.

It is plain that the President has seen this impasse. The president has seen the paradox. The demand for capital goods is boundless. The supply of long-term credit is nil. The President hasn't said "cut wages." He has ordered the banking facilities of the government to supply the credit lacking from private banking. This is the way out for construction—not through wage cuts.

Sun Rising In West It is reported that D. W. Pontius, president of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, has reversed his long, bitter, anti-union policy for one of tolerance. When that electric utility adopted the Blue Eagle, Mr. Pontius called a meeting of the employees and said: "The established and recognized policy of the Pacific Electric Railway Company for many years has been to require employees to refrain from joining labor organizations. That policy is terminated, effective this day. All outstanding agreements between employees and the company to the effect that such employees shall not join labor unions are hereby cancelled."

It should be borne in mind that this statement was made in a state that has long been distinguished by its anti-union policies under the leadership of newspapers and chambers of commerce. It looks as though the sun may be rising in the West.

In Appreciation Of Roosevelt Sometimes it is good for Americans to see their Chief Executive through the eyes of an alien. Walter Nash, brilliant leader of the New Zealand Labor Party, was in Washington this month. To a few friends, he said: "The speech of President Roosevelt outlining politics of the National Recovery Administration is the most profoundly fundamental of any made by any chief personality in any nation in the last 100 years."

He had this fundamental declaration in mind:

"In my inaugural I laid down the simple proposition that nobody is going to starve in this country. It seems to me to be equally plain that no business which depends for existence on paying less than living wages to its workers has any right to continue in this country. By 'business' I mean the whole of commerce as well as the whole of industry; by workers I mean all workers—the white-collar class as well as the men in overalls; and by *living* wages I mean more than a bare subsistence level—I mean the wages of *decent* living."

It is said that Lincoln did not know the full worth of his speech at Gettysburg. It is not likely that President Roosevelt is aware of how clearly he voiced the aspirations of the workers of the entire world in this simple statement.

Buying Power And Recovery The address of Secretary of the Interior Ickes made in Chicago late in September was most significant. It became the answer to those chiselling contractors and business men who are seeking to beat down the fair wage scales set up by the government on public works. It also became an answer to men of little faith who are afraid to go forward to a new day under the necessarily changed conditions. Mr. Ickes said:

"Complaints have come to the Public Works Administration from several quarters that the minimum wages stipulated to be paid on public works projects are too high. Those who voice this criticism, as I see it, do not have a proper view of the situation. Our avowed object is to increase buying power. We cannot increase buying power effectively or to any considerable extent if we do not pay enough wages so that people will have more than a mere subsistence income. It does not matter much where the increase in buying power begins. If the workman gets more money than he is now getting, this will shortly benefit other groups. As I have pointed out, he will be in a position to buy more food and more clothing. This will add to the income of the farmer, the merchant, the wholesaler and the manufacturer. If we shortsightedly refrain from increasing buying power for one group because we cannot simultaneously increase all groups proportionately, we will not accomplish our objective and we will all be left in the slough of economic despond. All of us ought to be willing to see the other fellow achieve a legitimate and necessary increase in his income even if we ourselves are not immediately or directly benefited. Our turn will inevitably come."

Furthermore, Secretary of the Interior Ickes threw vivid light upon the experiment that is going forward in Washington. His words should be heeded:

"We are undergoing significant and permanent social changes in America today. A bloodless revolution was fought at the polls last November and on March 4, last, the captain of the ship set a new course to the applauding approval of the American people. We are now in the birth throes of a new social order. We have boasted for years of the equality of opportunity that America offers to all, but we have done it more or less with our tongues in our cheeks. We know there has not been equality of opportunity. We know that the strong have exploited the weak, that the ruthless and the selfish have not hesitated to exact their profits from the labor of little children and from overburdened women. Selfishness and greed and indifference to the rights and the welfare of those who could not protect themselves have gone unchecked all too long."

These two significant statements belong together. Until buying power for the masses can be increased, there is little hope for recovery or even a decent social order in the United States.

This publication has said for the last two years that the depression was a credit panic. This was dramatically revealed last March in the now famous address of President Roosevelt when he spoke of the scourging of the money-changers from the temple. It is further revealed by the slowness with which capital goods industries mend. President Roosevelt seems to have the solution in furnishing government credit to capital goods industries rather than depend upon private banks seeking profit.



WOMAN'S WORK



UNJUSTIFIED RISE IN PRICES STEALS MONEY FROM YOUR POCKET

By A WORKER'S WIFE

IN all economic jams, it is the wage earner who first feels the hurt. Employment lags, the wage earner is out of a job. Taxes go up, the small taxpayer, who is the same man under a different guise, may lose his property if he cannot scrimp and pinch enough to meet them. Prices rise—and who feels it first? The man does not go out with his market basket—but his wife does. She knows. You know—you, the women readers of this Journal. You know that when prices rise faster than wages rise, that purchase of needed articles must be deferred. The wage earner, unless he has been steadily employed and has been able to hang onto his savings, has no margin. He has to buy from income.

The Department of Labor reports that living costs have jumped about 10 per cent during the past two months. According to the Fairchild Publications, the increase since last May amounts to 20 per cent, and "when the housewife goes to market she must take along \$5 to buy what she could purchase for \$4 in May."

Payrolls Didn't Rise Enough

Payrolls, according to Paul Mallon of the Associated Press, rose only 8 per cent from May to August, while employment rose 10 per cent. As pointed out in the editorial columns of this Journal, this indicates not a rise in wages, but a drop! At the same time production rose 20 per cent—more than twice as much as payrolls. (Who they're going to sell the goods to is certainly a question!)

It's true that the NRA was formulated for the purpose of raising prices. But—according to President Roosevelt's own statement—for the success of the program, wages must rise faster than prices. The wage earner must have something to spend, something more than he had before, or the surplus production which has been such a menace cannot be absorbed.

The NRA codes are resulting in wage increases, on quite a large scale. But there has certainly not been a general increase in wages and employment amounting to anything like 20 per cent. And the increase in chiseling, gouging and profiteering is likely to wreck the whole program if something is not done about it.

Boosting NRA Success

Now don't misunderstand, my friendly readers. We are not knocking the

NRA program. We want it to succeed. We are fighting the wreckers—the people whose greed, if not checked, will make economic recovery impossible—who will, if allowed to go on, in their mad, blind, selfishness, bring us all to another crash that will shake the world.

Merchants, in August, put on an advertising campaign to boost buying. What did they advertise? Not things to buy, that consumers wanted and need. They advertised impending price rises. "White cotton sheets, 98 cents, will be \$1.29 in September." And they advertised so hard that they scared loose a spurt in buying. Did that spurt continue in September? Indications are that it did not. Why? Because families dug up, in August, every dollar they had to spare. The same type of advertising, in September, did not bring results. If a large and general increase in wages had taken place, sales would have continued to be good.

Here's a bit of news for my women readers who have not been able to buy new fall wardrobes. Trade indices show that there are many of us who are more than one leap behind the styles and still waiting for the spare cash before we can bring ourselves up to date. This item is from the New York Journal of Commerce of October 2:

"Price Resistance in Apparel

"Garment manufacturers are currently facing a difficult situation as a result of consumer resistance to higher prices for fall season merchandise caused by NRA cost increases and higher raw material charges.

"At about this time of the year retail stores in northern parts of the country are expected to place large re-orders to replace coats and other winter apparel sold with the commencement of colder weather. So far this season such orders are missing in many cases. Collections on sales made previously this season are slow also.

"As a result a number of manufacturers are slow to pay mills for cloth already used up: Having exhausted their credit limits at the mills, they wonder how to continue production. A price reduction to move the merchandise into consumer hands is held the most likely solution."

Food Purchases Lower

That higher food prices are resulting in smaller purchases is shown by a recent report by the Great Atlantic and

Pacific Tea Company, a nationwide grocery chain, that sales, during August and September dropped 4 per cent in dollars and 6½ per cent in volume from the 1932 level. Housewives who traded at these stores had 4 per cent less dollars to spend—but because of the rise in prices, they received 6½ per cent less food in their market baskets. This in spite of fashion's decree for more generously proportioned figures.

When food purchases drop like this, the situation is serious. The two greatest increases in food prices were due to short crops—potatoes, which went up from 1.5 cents a pound on February 15 to 3.5 August 15, a rise of 133.3 per cent—and flour, which rose from 2.9 February 15 to 4.8, in August, an increase of 65.5 per cent. This does not indicate an equal rise in the farm income, for the farmers have a much smaller crop this year than last.

Farm Prices Rise

While the consumers of food products are expected to put more than a billion dollars extra into the farmers' pockets this year, the rise in prices of manufactured products will make the increase in actual value much less. Here are statistics from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which is intended to be the farmers' guardian angel:

February 15 farm prices were 49 per cent of their pre-war level.

August 15 farm prices were 72 per cent of their pre-war level.

February 15 prices on the things the farmer must buy were 101 per cent of their pre-war level.

August 15 these prices had risen to 112 per cent of their pre-war level.

The effort of the administration is to bring the farmers' real income into line so that they may buy a greater share of manufactured products than they have been able to do in the past few years. They cannot do this unless they can prevent manufacturers, processors, distributors, from taking profits at every opportunity.

Fear Buyers' Strike

Administration leaders fear that a buyers' strike will spill the beans right at the beginning of the "Buy Now" campaign. But you, who are still trying to spread a "depression" income over "recovery" prices, would not call it a buyers' strike—rather, a buyers' impasse—a pocketbook strike. That is what Secretary of Agriculture Wallace

Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84,
613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.**

Editor:

We have spent a very busy summer trying to promote interest in our work and make our auxiliary a progressive one. With the splendid support we have received from our president, our governor, the Federation, and on down to voters of Atlanta, we should feel greatly encouraged.

The winter will not seem half so long and cold with men at the head of our government who are really interested in the working man.

On Labor Day our auxiliary stepped right out along with the many other crafts represented, with a beautiful float which carried dainty little girls dressed as butterflies grouped against a background of lovely flowers. The credit belongs to Mrs. Wright, who conceived the idea and assumed the responsibility and I know that she feels fully paid for her work, for she continues to receive compliments from all sources. The many friends as well as auxiliary members will be glad to know our president, Mrs. C. N. Boone, is recuperating from a recent operation and will be back with us soon. Her work is being successfully carried on by the first vice president, Mrs. M. B. Stroud. Mrs. C. A. Scott, second vice president, is back after an extended visit in Arkansas.

We are proud to announce a new member, little Miss Bignarti, whose mother has always been one of our most faithful workers.

Mrs. Mathis, of Los Angeles, wrote a nice long letter—hope every one read it. And we want to congratulate the Miami auxiliary for their work during the past two years. May success and a greater and better auxiliary reward you for your efforts.

Sincerely,
MRS. DEWEY JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.

anticipated when he warned that profiteers must be curbed and announced an investigation of manufacturing prices, particularly in textiles.

The processing tax on cotton should, according to the agricultural administration, increase the cost of men's shirts less than 1 cent, add only ½ cent to the price of a pair of socks, and less than 3 cents to a typical cotton dress. Nevertheless, the prices of white shirts in the last few weeks have gone up 73 per cent, cotton dresses, 75 per cent, men's socks, 73 per cent, sheets, 55 per cent.

Administrator Johnson announced that summonses would be sent to certain manufacturers of overalls and other wearing apparel to answer at public hearings to the charges that, with the NRA as excuse, they had boosted prices from 100 to 200 per cent.

Price Fixing Deplored

And there is more to fear. Anne McEwen, the brilliant young woman who stepped into her father's shoes as editor of the Duluth Labor World, has this to say editorially:

"Is the intended effort practical when

(Continued on page 427)



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

COOKIES FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES

Children who must carry lunches to school will feel much better fed if there is something for dessert in the box—a piece of fruit, and a frosted cup cake, or a handful of cookies. Home made goodies are more healthful than candy bars from the drug store, and less expensive, too. Here are some handy recipes from the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for ice box cookies. The dough is to be formed into a long roll, chilled in the refrigerator for several hours, then sliced and placed on cookie sheet as shown in the picture. The dough will keep for a week or two and it is easy to make fresh, crisp cookies whenever needed. If you prefer to make a large batch, store them in air-tight tins so they will stay crisp.

CRISP NUT COOKIES

½ cup butter	2 teaspoons bak-
1 cup soft brown	ing powder
sugar	½ teaspoon salt
1 egg	1 cup finely
1 teaspoon vanilla	chopped nuts
2 cups sifted flour	

Cream the butter and sugar. Add the egg and vanilla and beat well. Sift the dry ingredients together and stir with the nuts into the first mixture until well blended. This is a stiff dough. Form into a roll the desired size, cover with waxed paper and chill thoroughly. Cut into thin slices with a sharp knife. Bake about 10 minutes in a moderately hot oven 375° F., or until lightly browned. Remove at once from the pan. This quantity will make about 70 cookies.

GINGER SNAPS

1 cup molasses	2 tablespoons
½ cup butter	sugar
½ teaspoon soda	1 to 2 tablespoons
¾ cups sifted flour	ginger
	1½ teaspoons salt

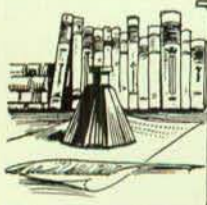
Heat the molasses to the boiling point and pour it over the fat. Add the sifted dry ingredients to the

molasses and fat. Mix well. Then proceed as in nut cookies. Store the snaps in a tightly covered container so that they will hold their crispness.

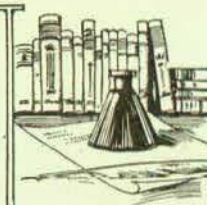
SAND TARTS

½ cup butter	¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup light brown	1 teaspoon cinna-
sugar	mon
1 egg	3 tablespoons
2 cups sifted flour	granulated sugar
2 teaspoons baking	Halved almonds
powder	or pecans

Cream together the butter and brown sugar, and add the well-beaten egg. Sift together the flour, baking powder, and salt, and add to the first mixture. On a lightly floured board make a roll of the dough about three inches in diameter. Wrap in waxed paper and let stand for several hours or overnight in a cold place. In the morning slice wafer thin with a sharp knife and sprinkle with a mixture of the cinnamon and granulated sugar. Press a nut in the center of each cookie. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for about 10 minutes, or until lightly browned. Store in airtight containers.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The penmen of the various locals seem to be as busy as ever turning out interesting material pertaining to the activities in their organizations. We note that even Bachie is back with a couple of interesting columns to his credit.

A good many of the locals seem to be quite busy organizing men in the electrical trades, feeling that the N. R. A. is a great and valuable aid in their cause. This is really the first time in history in this country that organized labor actually had the government look on favorably in its organizing activities. Labor feels that at least it isn't looked on as formerly—as though it was engaged in some illegal work. Possibly we can all feel from now on that we've won a great victory that should prove to be a powerful stimulus for the future.

At the present time a number of the boys are finishing up the only 100 per cent union brewery, the American Brewery. Should you come across this particular beer in your home town, you can drink and enjoy it with the full knowledge that you are consuming a union made product. We've sampled it and know whereof we speak. So, remember the name and patronize American beer, made in Baltimore under union conditions.

It seems that some people take a great delight in persecuting and hounding others when they're in a position to show their power and authority. Effort and time that could be devoted to helping improve conditions immeasurably are spent in a pitiful and useless manner, just to fill in time and fool others into believing that useful work is being accomplished and that the salary is really being earned. We have come in contact with such people and find that efforts expended in the direction mentioned just create bad feeling among the members and are a sure way to cause dissension and disruption of an organization. We feel that such persons have no place in a labor organization especially when they show lack of sympathy and understanding in these terribly trying times. We need real leadership, real constructive activities and work. Minor, trifling details can be passed over lightly and the bigger, serious things that vitally affect us should be faced bravely and the proper amount of time and energy devoted to it.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.

Editor:

Dedication exercises lasting for four days were held in Worcester, Mass., commencing September 26, 1933, to celebrate the opening of the new Worcester Auditorium starting with a parade of 20,000 of its citizens made up of military, civic, labor and fraternal organizations. A program of drum corps contests, historical pageants, athletic meets and addresses by prominent statesmen were the order of the day.

This beautiful building, impressive

READ

A real old-fashioned pre-depression picnic, by L. U. No. 528.

Organization of paramount importance, by L. U. No. 723.

Savannah changes the set-up, by L. U. No. 508.

Plenty of work but no credit, by L. U. No. 348.

Worcester's splendid achievement, by L. U. No. 96.

Advertising teaches Toronto unity and loyalty, by L. U. No. 353.

About NRA, by L. U. No. 292.

A tribute to an old friend, by L. U. No. 212.

Chisellers, by L. U. No. 245.

Tribute to Dan from home-folks, by L. U. No. 716.

NRA from the point of view of the West Coast, by L. U. No. 595.

These letters go deep. They have steam. They will help every member to interpret and understand.

in design, is a most fitting memorial to honor the service in war of her sons and daughters and to honor in peace their spirit of sacrifice. The cost was over \$2,250,000.

All wiring and installation of the electrical equipment, including hanging fixtures, public address, electrical organ, carriage call and emergency lighting outfit were installed by the Scrimgeour Electric Company of this city, an employer of members of Local No. 96. Much credit for the job being done by the members of Local No. 96 is due our International Vice President, Charlie Keaveney, and Sam Donnelly, our business manager, who worked untiringly to have the membership employed on this operation.

The cost of the electrical equipment was approximately \$200,000, the labor extending over a period of two years.

The auditorium seats nearly 3,500 people. The ceiling, 65 feet from the floor, is illuminated with indirect units located in the top of 12 large columns surmounting the rear of the balconies. There are 44 1,000-watt lamps used in these reflectors. The effect of this lighting is to show the beau-

tifully decorated walls and ceiling in a most impressive manner.

Modern fixtures in carved glass are located in the ceiling under the balcony with a total of 7,000 watts for 17 fixtures, to complete the lighting of the auditorium proper. Throughout the entire building fixtures of a modern design give most pleasing and interesting lighting effects.

The stage has a proscenium arch 70 feet in width and is 115 feet long and 45 feet deep. Most complete lighting is provided for the stage. Forward of the proscenium arch in the ceiling of the auditorium is a spot light bridge equipped with 26 2,000-watt spot lights, the bridge being normally flush with the ceiling except when in use. On the stage there are six borders of 70 300-watt lamps each, and one border of 56 200-watt lamps. The footlighting contains 140 100-watt lamps and 77 150-watt lamps. Strip lighting provides for 36 locations for spot light plugs and in addition to the above there is another light bridge which provides outlets for 24 additional spotlights.

The reactor tube control stage switch-board is one of the eight of its type in the United States. This consists of 61 group controls with 200 individual circuits for stage and house lighting. With this control method a turn of the fingers will throw on and dim to any degree the various circuits either singly or grouped. The smallest circuits in this board control 1,000 watts and the largest 12,000 watts.

The orchestra and organ are on separate lift platforms, which when raised to view extend the whole width of the stage. The electric organ is said to be one of the finest in the country, costing approximately \$100,000.

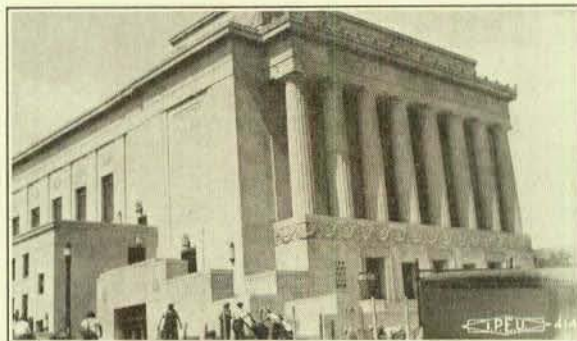
The little theatre at the rear of the main stage, seating 675 people, is lighted with cove lighting. The stage lighting is concealed in the front of the balcony with the exception of one of the main stage borders, which can be used for the small theatre stage.

There are two complete motion picture projection rooms. There is also a complete public address system with the utmost flexibility for stage amplification. It is possible to amplify stage programs or deliver them to broadcasting wires, or to receive wire programs for rebroadcasting in the building.

The electric service in the building is supplied from a four-wire three-phase net-work system. A complete network vault is located within the building. There are approximately 400 kilowatts connected in lighting and 250 horsepower in motors. Fifty circuits in the building can be automatically transferred to an emergency battery lighting system.

There were three carloads of electric conduit used ranging in size from one-half inch to four inch, and about 90 miles of wire. There are 3,000 lamp sockets in the building, with some 350 lighting circuits not including the stage and auditorium proper.

The architects were Briggs and Hirons, of Worcester and New York



NEW AUDITORIUM AT WORCESTER, MASS.



Members of the construction gang on the Auditorium. First row: Sam Donnelly, B. M. Richard Frasier, foreman. Second row: Arthur Flagg, Frank Santomenno, Howard Hughes, George E. O'Connor, Stuart Culver, Carl McKinstry and Arthur Rodier. Third row: Harold Scrimgeour.

respectively; the general contractor, George A. Fuller Company, of New York. The inside electric fixtures were furnished by Cox, Nostrand and Gunnerson, of New York, and the outside electric fixtures were furnished by Creed-Hirons Company, of Boston. The public address system was furnished by the Bludworth Company, of New York. The reactor tube control stage switchboard was manufactured at the Hub Electric Company, of Chicago, Ill., with a union label on every part.

Dancing, music festivals and conventions of national prominence are already booked for the coming season.

FRANK W. SANTOMENNO.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

You frequently hear it said "Nobody seems to know what caused the panic, nor how to recover from its dire effects." Now, such expressions are a manifestation of ignorance, pure and simple. Any 15-year-old boy with any analytical capacity should be able to state the cause and delineate its inevitableness.

The system understood as capitalism, the sustaining basis of which is business, is solely to blame for the present economic chaos. It was inevitable because it is inherent in the system and was as sure to come as the running of water down to the sea.

Business, which is the enabling clause of capitalism, is an effort to get something for nothing, but you can't do it; sometime, somewhere, somehow, somebody has got to pay. When the process of fixing has gone far enough, the load having been transferred to those who have nothing, the crash comes. History proves this since 1873. This one is the worst because the world's speculation craze blew up the soap bubble to greater dimensions and when it collapsed, business was like the boy that stood on the burning deck.

Business stood on the burning deck whence all but it had fled, the flames that lit the battle wreck shone round it on the dead. Dead, the ideals of humanity; dead, the old-fashioned standards of honesty and fair dealing; dead, the erstwhile standard of service. Instead, the rushing, crushing, maddening, overwhelming ideal of speculation unrestrained, with its "get rich quick standards." How any sane man could think it

could prolong itself I can't see, but it seems they did think so and so rushed the gambling game until the inevitable explosion came.

Then when the collapse came, they did the most senseless thing imaginable; cut the wages of the workers and beat down the prices of all farm produce. How they could expect business to thrive on a lowering income of the consumers is beyond any sane person's power of comprehension.

It seems to me that anyone should be able to see that if a given community had, in a given time \$100,000 to spend, they could sustain business much better than if you first cut off 20 per cent of the earners, and then slashed the wages of the balance 25 per cent, thus reducing the community's power to \$60,000. But, the heads of business do not seem to be able to see that point. They smashed jobs and cut wages and then begged the impoverished people to buy.

There is only one way to bring this depression to a close and if it is not resorted to I shudder at what is in store for civilization. Get behind the N. R. A. Bring on your code for the building trades, you who are empowered to do so and we will do our part. But, remember, don't hand us an empty bag.

The hunting season will soon be here and I think it would be wise at this time to request all members of Local Union No. 103, who happen to see Jack Noonan, to advise him to be sure to have the right license on his person this year. You remember the tough spot he found himself on last season.

As a parting request will some kind Brother inform me where Eddie York buys his headgear.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Just a line from L. U. No. 104, the first in a long time. It sure was great to see so many of our Brothers out at the last meeting, and I think I am safe in saying it was the best meeting we have held in many months; get the habit, Brothers.

It is good to hear our International Vice President is back home. With all due respects to Brother Kenefick, we have missed you, Charley.

Since my last letter Local No. 104 has lost two loyal Brothers by death—Brother H. N. Purdy, who was ill a long time and

Brother Edward Delaney, who served as foreman at our local for many years. We are sorry to lose them but are glad to have had them. I also wish to extend sympathy to our president, Brother O'Keefe, in the loss of his father.

Just a few lines to our past International President, Brother Broach:

I deem the man a nobleman
Who acts a noble part;
Who shows alike by word and deed,
He hath a true man's heart;
Who lives not for himself alone,
Nor joins the selfish few.
But prizes, more than all things else,
The good that he can do.

I deem the man a nobleman—
Yes! Noblest of his kind!
Who shows by moral excellence,
His purity of mind;
Who lives alike through good and ill,
The firm unflinching man,
Who loves the cause of Brotherhood,
And aids it all he can.

And to our new International President, Brother Tracy:

As you pass along life's road
Wear a smile!
It will lighten many a load;
It's worth while.
Though at times it may be hard
Your own ills to disregard,
Still, the thought of them discard—
Wear a smile!

Words will not suffice alone;
You must do;
Let your actions, like the sun,
Come smiling through!
Help a blind man up the hill!
Some poor brother's pockets fill!
What you do, do with a will
And God bless you!

H. H. LITCHFIELD.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

The last and most recent member of L. U. No. 212 to apply for pension was our good friend and Brother, E. A. King, card No. 232708.

Quite different from most construction mechanics, "Tom" carried on, actively engaged in the hardest end of the game until very recently when he decided to review the parade from the sidelines. "Tom" was different in many ways. He always was hooked up with the heavy end of any job he was connected with and he liked it. He can well be called the "Old Maestro" of all bull gangs.

I don't know his age but I do know that he was still a good man and carried on with many a younger one after he had passed the age of 75.

For a number of years "Tom" was connected with the old Denver Electric Company, a shop with the reputation of having turned out good mechanics; in fact, it was necessary that you be a good mechanic to remain steadily in their employ. "Tom's" connection with them possibly would have been permanent had they continued in the electrical field. It was during that period that he could generally be found at the Oakley Colony (a suburban factory district) installing heavy underground circuits or working on some generating outfit; in fact, doing mostly anything that required that rare combination of being physically fit together with keen mechanical ability.

During the construction of the Carew Tower in 1930, "Tom's" job was large board installations and the same applied very recently on our new Terminal Depot.

A few years back he worked with me remodeling one of our large department stores and it was no different there. I believe he was the oldest man on the job, but at his own suggestion he installed all the heavy conduits and necessary cables.

Yes, "Tom", I think you have earned retirement and if the rest of us, when we have reached your age, can say that we have done as much for the electrical industry, we may well stand by as you are doing and let younger blood carry on.

"Tom" was initiated in L. U. No. 212, November 16, 1910. Although he has not received pension as yet, his application has been received at the International Office and favorably acted on by the I. E. B.

This completes our list of pensioned members of L. U. No. 212—five in all.

I have sent them to press for several reasons. They were all initiated in and have been continuous members of L. U. No. 212.

It was around them and due to their efforts (combined with others of the old school) that L. U. No. 212 was built from a mere struggling organization to what it is now—one of the best locals of the Brotherhood—and I feel as though they are entitled to special mention.

I also felt that this might reach some who may have even been members of Local No. 212 some time past but have long since deserted us as well as the Brotherhood. In some cases I am sure they would be eligible for pension. In reviewing this they will no doubt be confronted with one penalty paid for dropping their card.

In reply to inquiry of a certain fellow around headquarters called "The Copyist" as to when he would apply for pension will state that it is a long way from 35 to 65 and perhaps at that time if he is still "The Copyist" we will be written up at the same time.

Am glad to know that excitement on the "Pier" has been reduced to a minimum as it brings "Bachie" back into the fold.

And this is for Dealy, of Local No. 303: This is my fourth consecutive "imposition". Is that doing better? I read from July copy, in fact I always read 'em. Must admit, old top, that you deserve much credit for your regular efforts. Best wishes to both you guys.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

As Local No. 213 has been silent in the JOURNAL for some time, I expected to get fired as scribe, but was surprised to find out I am still classed as scribe and received a bawling out for being silent, so will try again.

In the month of June we had some packed meetings preparing an election of officers. The boys turned out in full force, did their duty once more for two years and have gone into hiding again and probably will not be seen from now till 1935 unless something drastic turns up. That is the wrong spirit, leaving it to a few and clattering on the job because that and this is done, instead of at least turning out one meeting a month and getting first hand information and getting it off the chest in the hall. The by-laws and the constitution should be studied and it will save a lot of talk to see that they are lived up to and consulted before clattering. That's the only way to keep a clean house.

Getting back to election of officers, this is what happened: Brother W. Fraser was elected president over Brother J. M. McDougall, who held the chair, I believe, 10 terms. Brother F. Fagen was returned as vice president. Brother J. H. R. Elgar was

elected recording secretary over Brother Palton, who also held that chair some 10 years. Brother A. C. Hill was returned as treasurer. Brother E. H. Morrison also returned as business agent and financial secretary. To the executive-at-large, Brothers George Morresette, W. H. Campbell and M. Sauder were elected.

Our business manager, E. H. Morrison, has had an operation and we are pleased to report he is now at home and on the mend and should be at his office again any day now.

The electrical trade is not very bright and the boys are still hanging on and hoping and watching the American N. R. A. Eagle and also hoping that the old lion on this side would do a little roaring and scare something to move.

Some of our shingle mills are following in line with the shingle code, as across the line, and have adopted the six-hour day and increased the pay to 42 cents an hour, so they can compete on the shingle market. So the N. R. A. is helping to better conditions here in the shingle end and I hope the lumber next. We also can boast of shingles carrying the union label as the New Zealander some time ago would not accept the shingle unless it carried the label. This all helps. My, if we could only get our electrical equipment in the same position, would we be happy?

Wending my way up to a meeting one night this summer I also met a Brother wending his way. He had a very cheerful look on his face in spite of the depression, and in his arms he carried a large bunch of sweet peas and was whistling that old tune of war days, "Keep the Home Fires Burning." That's the spirit, old boy.

I hope to get settled down now that the summer is just about past and do my duty once a month to the JOURNAL.

A. C. MACKEY.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Hello, fellows! I suppose the N. R. A. has so many of you back to work that you are crowding each other off the job. The

letters N. R. A. could stand for many, many things. But the original N. R. A. can stand for only one thing—more jobs for more wage earners at an increased wage, providing you insist that you get your share of the N. R. A. There is a part that will benefit you if you will properly police your job and bargain collectively. But if you are in the same position in your community that we are here in Toledo, then God help you until the time comes that we are strongly enough organized to take the control of the N. R. A. away from the open shop group, the Chamber of Commerce.

They are the lords and masters of Toledo. Every one of them is flying the Blue Eagle and every one of them, without a single exception, is cheating like a horse thief.

The whole thing fits in with a certain cartoon that appears daily in our Toledo Blade, "Orphan Annie" by name. How many of you are following this comic? The characters take an active part in every day life here in Toledo. C. C. Chizzler—any employer of labor, Orphan Annie—the union man. She is the one who is wise to the chizzling of her employer. And the blind man, Uncle Dan, is the average worker, who is satisfied with any paltry sum that the manager offers just so he can get by. Mr. Blind Man, you had better start getting like Annie. Get wise to the chizzlers before they become too independently rich. On our own job here we have been working from 24 to 32 hours per week at a reduction in pay. And then on payday stock payments are deducted until we have been unable to keep our heads above water.

At the start of the depression one of our high salaried ministers was called by God to take a position with our leading utility as a \$10,000 per year mouthpiece. His duties take him to the freight yards where he checks the westbound freight trains. We at regular intervals are forced in groups to listen to him preach and boast of his new God (utilities). When he is in the midst of one of his utility sermons he not only scratches the surface but really gets right down to the point. But about the time that

NOTICE

Regarding One Reinhold E. Martin, Sometimes Called Robert E. Martin, Alias Whitey Martin, Alias the Brooklyn Cat

Robert E. Martin has not been a member of our Brotherhood of late years, but was very active in the I. B. E. W. on the Pacific Coast a dozen years back. He has been in and around Newark living on the generosity of some of the members of the local union there, and he is starting a strike-breaking agency of his own, which he calls the Independent Electrical Workers of America. In league with others, he is supplying labor on jobs where bona fide union men are having trouble, and they boast of the fact that the Chamber of Commerce is behind them.

F. J. Hartman, writing in the "Industrial Worker" regarding the Independent Building Trades Council, an organization of industrial unionists, has this to say regarding Martin: "Also we were successful in having elected as secretary of the Council, to our sorrow, one of our own men, Robert E. Martin, who, as soon as he was elected secretary of the Council, not only opposed everything we tried to do or have done in the Council and our locals, but worked hand in hand with the bosses' agent, who is president of the council. In fact, they maneuvered the whole outfit for the interests of the bosses, going out to make it a company union and scab on the A. F. of L. and other organizations."

I think all members of the Brotherhood should be on the lookout for this man, especially the locals of which he has been a member at one time or another. These locals are: No. 87, No. 283, No. 151, No. 200, No. 36, No. 465, No. 77, No. 895. His card number was 7343, and he was dropped from membership in 1921.

JAMES MACKEY,

Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 233, Newark.

this man came here as a convert to the Wall Street religion, men were laid off, conditions were taken away, economy ruled. Money was to be saved from any source. Wages of workers were cut 10 and then another 10 per cent. Days were taken from us. Our standard of living was reduced shamefully.

But was our utility preacher returned to his original God? Certainly not. His salary alone would have kept a lot of men with obligations working and off the bread line, but that kind of economy was not asked for. If anyone were to suffer it was you, dear worker.

Workers can be hired any time. Families must not be considered. The welfare of those still working does not matter as long as they can retain the services of a man who can keep a group of men spellbound with \$50 words—and less than one mill's worth of meaning. You men can change all this under the N. R. A. You can let utility men run the utilities and ministers ruin (pardon me, I mean run) the churches. How can this come about? Easy, men!

Our President gives you the right to organize; the right as an American citizen to voice your opinion and to bargain collectively. Attend your meeting, insist on being heard. Your idea may be the solution of labor's ills. And when you get organized, for the love of all that's good, stay organized.

Notice, Local No. 684: I met Slim Shirley the other day. He's pushing shovel stiffs on the new Chicago pike, so as to earn enough to thumb his way west. He is starting the first of the month and should see you soon.

Walter Cominess has been laid up with a broken foot. This is tough for Walter, right in the middle of hunting and fishing time. Saw E. Miller the other day working on a gang. Ernie was on trouble long enough that he completely wore out the hame straps that he brought here with him from the farm as spur straps. But he is on a construction gang now for a few weeks. All the trouble men are getting a shot at the gangs for six weeks. Roy Meyers and Tony Diwald were the first out. Then Mike Pitney and Cominess followed. This was the first time that Mike had slept at night at home for 20 years. Little Buck Buchanan, Gail Brown and Harry Shultz have started to come to meeting again. Watch for pop there now. Harry Herbert has been seen there, too, lately. I hope to see Scot Smith there some of these days. Larry Shaub has given up his elaborate mansion on Watson Avenue and has taken up a smaller apartment on Berkshire Street, so he can be closer to H. Schemberg. L. Shortinger is sporting a new car.

And now turn to the laugh column.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The N. I. R. A. is being put into operation. What will be the outcome? What the effect on the interests of labor?

The provisions of the act are not all they should be to produce the results for which the act was avowedly created. Then again, the methods by which it is being put into operation are such that the good results, that under different circumstances might be obtained, will be to a great extent nullified.

The intent of the act was to end the depression by abolishing unemployment and balancing purchasing power with market price of commodities, to the end that all the people should be assured a comfortable living. How is this purpose working out?

To begin with, after the big industrialists,

bankers, and other leading business heads of the country, who had run the country economically, politically and socially for generations had shown their incompetence, unfitness and general lack of ability to deal with the situation, we find the major portion of those entrusted with the power and responsibility of putting the provisions of the act into operation, composed of members and representatives of this same class. Knowing their traditional and psychological limitations and bias, the outcome should be easily predictable.

While it is a little early to secure very much, or very definite information; yet "straws show which way the wind blows", and we do know that only the employing class are required to submit codes and, except where the employees are strongly organized, labor has little or no opportunity to present its case; and, being rather indifferently represented, the interests of the unorganized employees receive scant consideration. The six-hour day and five-day week are not being adhered to to any great extent; and, what with the low wage scales being adopted on the one hand and the price boosting allowed on the other, the balance, between industrial production and availability of market, is being upset; with the eventual result of another depression—supposing that we are able to overcome the present one.

In spite of all this, if the spirit of the act were lived up to or even if the letter of the codes were strictly enforced, a considerable amount of good might be derived therefrom.

While at the present time there is plenty of flag-waving (the act is being given an abundance of lip service), the general attitude of the employing class toward the labor provisions of the act is a consistent policy of subterfuge and evasion. Therefore, there is no hope of any extensive, voluntary compliance with the spirit of the act and reliance will have to be placed upon a program of enforcement.

There are two methods of enforcing the act. First, there is enforcement by the government through its policing authority (this method was rather barren of results in the case of the Eighteenth Amendment, over a period of 14 years). Second, there is the method of enforcement through public sentiment, using the pressure of withheld patron-

age; the latter, if properly organized and directed, is by far the more effective.

Here lies organized labor's opportunity. In every community where there is a labor organization they should organize the workers into an investigation and propaganda organization. One way this may be done is by the use of pledge cards (not just depending on the union membership, but let all the interested parties in the community have the chance to help). The central organization should act as a clearing house for the reception, investigation, and dissemination of information. The general membership should secure all the available information regarding evasions and violations of the codes, and report it to the central organization; who should, after careful investigation, report the facts to the proper governmental enforcement officials and also broadcast them through the community.

This is, of course, the merest outline of the plan, but full and complete details can be worked out to suit the needs and exigencies of the local conditions; and, when so worked out, the plan should commend itself to the members of the working class be they members of organized labor or not.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Last month's letter by some means started a trifle funny, owing to my bad writing, no doubt. The sentence, "This month it will be democracy prowling about", should have read: "This month it will be democracy. Prowling about looking for someone to hire me," etc. Anyway, our ever-watchful Editor is so busy with N. R. A. (and good luck to him) that he didn't see that slip or was it the printer's devil? Well, what's a few slips among friends? Of course, it does not get over the subject and you will wonder what is the meaning of the latter part of the letter "1776." (Editor's note: Sorry, but our imagination was not very active so we followed your copy.) It was a mighty long time from approximately 500 B. C. to 1776 A. D. and you will say you can't see any connection. It has been a hard pull from 1776 A. D. to 1933 A. D. and there have been many efforts to give the folks democracy. Some say we have not got it yet, that there will be all manner of things happen before it comes. Personally, I think we have it now.

Some time in the 15th century history tells of the Renaissance which brought the peoples of what is known as the civilized world back to learning and for a long time (200 years, maybe) the old forces of Fascism were gradually subdued. You realize that the independent thinkers were few and very far between, that it seems a miracle that they ever did reach the people and to teach what liberty was. Democracy is the word, which, of course, means government by the people collectively, by elected representatives, political and social equality. No wonder Voltaire said: "A man who serves his country well has no need of ancestors." And allow me to quote what Thomas Jefferson said in his inaugural address March 4, 1801: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." Notice these dates as you read and my thoughts will be seen.

Has it ever struck you how the various groups of men and women striving for democratic rule have been honeycombed by every reactionary known? It just seems that whatever efforts the best thinkers put for-

Freedom

By HENRY HALPERT,
Local Union No. 3

"Freedom to think and act is the first prerogative of man." Let your declaration of independence have in it freedom for others—as well as for yourself—freedom of conscience for one and for all. "We rejoice in laws because they guard our liberties—not because they interfere with it." He is only free whose body is the servant of his mind and whose mind untrammelled is the servant of humanity. It is only by volition that moral character is developed, hence to deprive man of free choice is to rob him of moral growth. Let every man be true to the light that shines for him, and if his way of thinking and acting is wrong, correct it by giving more light and by the power of example, not by coercion. "Envy not the oppressor, and choose none of his ways."

ward there are a million devils to pounce on them.

When the Renaissance came it must have been a great task for the then leaders of liberty and learning to ever think of making a fresh start. However, they did it in spite of the opposition; and one opposition that still is with us is war and the danger of war. You will remember in your reading how just one race was subjected to another by being beaten in war, then there would be more preparing for another war. So all those 1,500 to 2,000 years after those early Fascists broke up the early democracy of the Greeks and the seat of learning, fighting, plundering and all the vice that goes with those sins of commission were the weapons used to hold back progress. I must leave out the details of the various groups of people who supported all this racket and will only mention the kings and those who propped them up. We are trying to imagine the middle ages. Some silly people call them the good old days. No students will do that because all right-thinking people strive for liberty.

My space is used up again and still 1776 is not explained but there is another month. Before I forget, think of what the mentality of the Fascists is, and here is a typical one, General Goering, Hitler's Prussian mainstay, saying he has succeeded where Bismarck failed in wiping out parliamentary government and democracy in Germany forever.

Hope to be here next month.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

The president tells me I have been sleeping on t' job. Says he, "As t' press secretary, lad, thee's a washout!"

However, things are working out their own salvation, and apparently no help is needed from this humble scribe, who has been very busy all the long summer days coaxing the odd turnip and carrot to maturity. But now "all is safely garnered in" and a plentiful supply of vegetables lies

stored away for use in the long winter months. It seems the less work one has to do, the harder one must work to keep the ol' wolf away from the door.

The long summer is over at last and it has been a long, hot, dry summer, and as old King Winter gets ready to ascend his throne, we wonder how many will be able to even exist without the help of organized relief. More and more men are being laid off. "The job is done," the authorities state. As if we had reached that peak of civilization from which there can be no further advance.

As if there were not hundreds of rotten poles waiting for a windstorm to blow them down; miles of unsightly wires in city streets that should be pulled underground; thousands of dilapidated services hanging from loosened insulators; scores of dirty, unkempt street cars thumping along our city streets, and perhaps the greatest fire-hazard of all time, inadequate and antiquated wiring in thousands of homes, stores, tenements and public buildings.

"No work!" Ye gods, what a lie!

"But the banks won't lend us the money to do all this work!" is their cry.

"The banks!" an organization founded upon the credit of the country; upon its latent wealth in mine, field, forest and seas; and upon the potential wealth in the creative power of its people; its unemployed thousands—millions.

Remove all those sick, starving, deluded, exploited sheep, and where would the wealth of the country be?

In olden days a country's wealth was computed in its slaves. Today we are free; because it is easier—and cheaper—to exploit a freeman. A slave was an investment, and—like a horse or a machine—he had to be kept in good working order.

I promised a Brother I would write something about the Calgary Stampede, but space won't permit.

However, I spent one evening with an Indian chief—a medicine man—who was very outspoken.

He said, "You white men are fools! Every emotion you are capable of is exploited—your grief, your health, your sickness, your sex, your joy, your sorrow, even your very death."

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Labor Day, the big day of the year for the union men of Toronto, has come and gone. Local No. 353, like every other unit of the Brotherhood, has gone through three tough years. Years in which the winds of adversity tried hard to blow down the structure of organized solidarity built up by a mere handful of members who stuck through the lean years of 1920 to 1924, fought the chiseler contractors to a standstill a year or two later, grew into a magnificent example of the value of co-ordination during the boom years and hung on since October, 1929, in the finest display of courage the writer has ever seen.

Just so that our readers do not feel that the writer is trying desperately to give himself a pat on the back, let it be said right here that curiously enough his sole experience as an unemployed citizen came prior to the break of 1929. Since that time we have had steady employment, and have maintained our membership in the union because we consider it a privilege to belong rather than because of any superlative qualities we might possess. Our story today deals with those stout hearted fellows who have been up against it for two years or more, whose allegiance has yet to waver in the slightest detail.

Of course, these qualities are not limited to members of Toronto local. In every city where this JOURNAL is read there are many such members. The writer lacks the ability to put his appreciation of these men in cold type; all of them will have to be satisfied when we say, "Well done, Brother, I hope I could have done as well if put in your shoes."

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Pringle & Booth Photo

This exhibit by Local Union No. 353, Toronto, reaches the high-water mark of good taste and authentic display. Shown at the Canadian National Exhibition, it attracted thousands of visitors, and carried the message of intelligent unionism throughout the province. Such legends as the following brought unionism home to visitors.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNION

Is organized for a maximum efficiency and better citizenship.
Protects the consumer against inferior and faulty workmanship.
Provides employment at a living wage for its members.

Insures its senior members by an adequate old age pension and protects dependents of deceased members by a generous life insurance.

During the good years when we had things pretty well our own way here in the Queen City we had to threaten the members with a \$5 assessment if they failed to walk on Labor Day. This year, when most of the boys were very much up against it, we had only to point out that the Brotherhood was practically "on the spot" and we had the most encouraging turnout of any craft in the parade. When their loyalty under fire was challenged the boys turned out on their own and as long as we live we will be proud of the boys of Local No. 353 for their effort of Labor Day, 1933.

To some of the lads a three mile walk is tough enough under any conditions, but figure such a walk on shoes that have been worn to tissue paper thickness in an endless plodding search for work, and you have a pretty fair idea of the handicap under which some of the boys strutted their stuff.

As far as prizes are concerned some committee of self-styled experts awarded second prize to our boys. First prize went to the Elevator Constructors, because the executive furnished each walker with a pale blue shirt and a blue mechanic's cap and, Oh yes, a tin of 50 cigarettes. Now don't think this is a case of sour grapes over another organization. These honors, it seems, are handed out on sentiment rather than merit. Some years ago we won the first prize and who knows but what the decision in our favor was just as nonsensical as the one of 1933. Our point is that a union man's worth should be judged by his strength under fire rather than by the color of his shirt.

As usual we walked from Queen's Park, down University Avenue, to Queen, along Queen to Dufferin and along the latter into the grounds. All along the line we received a nice hand from the crowd lining the sidewalks—and I might add we would have done better but for the sweet looking young Miss that Brother Shaw set into the middle of the float.

I am sending along a photograph of the booth the local had at the Canadian National Exhibition. I hope Brother Bugniazet finds room for this along with our letter, because to the best of our knowledge it marks the first attempt in the history of organized labor to sell the skill of its craftsmen through the medium of a state fair. Now you readers of ours south of the border do not want to get it into your head that the C. N. E. is a one-horse show. We are here to state that it is the world's largest annual exposition, lasting over a period of two weeks and embracing some of the finest displays in the universe. You boys in Chicago are proud of your world's fair and we think you should be. Just to give you an idea of the expanse of our own show, we might mention that the daily attendance at the Toronto Fair usually exceeded that of its Windy City rival. If Mike Boyle reads this I hope he cools off before the Maple Leaves visit Chicago next winter. Otherwise I will have to go along disguised as a gentleman.

In any case this is a picture of our booth. It was situated in the Electrical Building along with those of the leading electrical firms of America and drew considerable interest and much favorable comment. The rough work of dressing up the display was done by President Ed Forsey, Cecil Shaw, Herb Price, J. H. Madill and the writer. The designing and artistic touches were done by Signor Phillip Tipping (to whom the Brotherhood is eternally grateful). The pictures of leading buildings of the district built in recent years and wired by members of the union were by Pringle and Booth, while most of the

drapes and other decorative features were supplied through the courtesy of the superintendent's office and Mr. E. F. McKee, of the University of Toronto.

Thanks to a persistent campaign on the part of our business manager, Brother Shaw, splendid co-operation was received from some of our best contractors, particularly Canadian Comstock Co., Canada Electric Co., Harris & Marson, E. L. Roxborough, and Harry Hicks Co.

Brother Jack Price was the busy man on the grounds while the questions and answers department in the booth itself was placed under the unfailing personal supervision of President Ed Forsey, assisted by Brothers Herb Price, N. Brownlow, N. Murphy, E. Barnes and G. Summers, Jr. As previously stated, we had a lot of favorable comment and some sound constructive criticism, the best of the latter from that hard boiled but good hearted ex-member of our, Eddie Longfellow, of the Canada Electric Company.

Did the booth do the local any good? Brother, don't ask me; all I know is that it follows pretty well along the teachings of ex-President Broach by which we are to sell our services because of the better quality and higher ability of our craftsmen rather than by a display of force which in most cases can only be successfully called upon when conditions are reasonably good and require very little extra help from without.

Personally while we had no hand in the planning of the display we think it money well spent. Thousands of people have learned something to their advantage because of this exhibit and we think we made enough friends to give us a real entry to better things when that famous corner is finally turned.

For a while we were a bit worried about subjecting our handsome ambassadors to the curious gaze of the many single women visitors at the fair but with true stoicism these men overcame even this great obstacle and the bachelors of the crowd are safe even at this late date.

Concluding our reference to the exhibit, we might add we would like to have the

opinions of sister locals on the merit of such a display and give you herewith the names of the buildings which featured the display: Dr. Bruce's residence, Northern Vocational School, Crosse & Blackwell Factory, Dominion Government Research Building, Canada Life Insurance Building, Royal York Hotel, Manual College, Trinity College, North American Life Insurance Building, P. Larkin's residence, Canada Permanent Building, Harbord Collegiate, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Maple Leaf Gardens, Elgin Bell Telephone Exchange, Medical Arts Building, Manor Richelieu, Royal Ontario Museum, Automotive Building at Exhibition.

It is our sad duty at this time to chronicle the death of Brother Alex McDonald, one of the best liked fellows in the local, who passed away at his home in his 51st year. Quite a few of the boys attended the funeral, assisting in the last solemn rites on Monday, September 11.

Well, Brother International Secretary, we are coming to a close. We have not regaled you with any of our tales of woe. We are proud of our latest achievement and hope you can find room for this letter, the picture and a copy of the slogan which held the place of honor in our display.

Until the flowers and brickbats start to arrive.

FRANK J. SELKE.

L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Local No. 435 wishes to add its appreciation to the numerous expressions already made of the excellent work done by our late president, Brother Broach, and we hope he will soon regain the health he lost in our cause and that we may enjoy the benefit of his valuable advice for many years to come.

We also congratulate our new president, Brother D. W. Tracy, and herewith tender him our loyal support in the onerous duties he has now assumed.

In Canada we are watching the great N. R. A. experiment with tremendous interest. The success or failure must influence the future of our country to a large extent. We admire your administration for their determination in tackling the acute problems presented by the depression and trust they will not weaken in their efforts. I think the toughest part is still ahead of them. I gather from various articles in our JOURNAL that "Big Business", with a few exceptions, is not wholeheartedly and honestly and unselfishly behind President Roosevelt.

I commend for our membership's perusal an article by Edward A. Filene in "Liberty" of September 30. It would appear that there are only two ways to get "Big Business" lined up behind a scheme such as the N. R. A.—force, or an appeal to their hardboiled selfishness such as Mr. Filene suggests in his article.

As for Canada, Mr. Bennett has stated that we cannot afford to experiment with shorter hours and higher wages. He does not suggest any particular line of action. A case of wait and see and hope for the best. But what would you expect from a conservative government? In the meantime higher prices in the U. S. A. are being reflected here but no reflection of higher wages!

Our slate of officers remained unchanged at our last election. The local was unanimously satisfied with the past conduct of its officers. One individual appointee came in for a lot of criticism, which was coming to him. I won't mention his name as he is

A LETTER FROM SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 8

At the last regular meeting of Local Union No. 528, we were favored with the attendance of International Vice President C. J. McGlogan.

Brother McGlogan gave a very interesting talk, explaining in detail the provisions of the Emergency Transportation Act, together with several other matters affecting our membership employed in the railway industry. We were all pleased to have you with us, Brother McGlogan, and look forward to another visit on your next trip to Milwaukee.

We understand Brother Bill Blake, of Local Union No. 912, of Cleveland, Ohio, has joined the order of benedicts, and taken himself a wife. We are not unmindful of Bill's activities with respect to organization affairs, but during the ceremony he was asked to pray and of course that was another story and Brother Bill swung at the last strike. All good wishes, Bill.

WM. F. HARTZHEIM,
General Chairman.

a pal of mine and has promised to turn over a new leaf.

Best wishes from the land where the buffalo roam and the deer and the antelope play.

C. R. ROBERTS.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

The building trades in Savannah, having become tired of the miserable conditions that they have had to work under, decided to try to correct them. For the past four years contractors and business interests have, due to the economic conditions, forced building trades mechanics to work, not for a "living wage", but a "starvation" wage. Brother Kelly, International Office Representative, was the one responsible for inspiring the boys to revolt.

A job was being done on our main street. It was a theater, owned by one of the biggest politicians in Georgia, Mr. Arthur Lucas. We decided to picket this job. As fast as we placed pickets on the job they were arrested. Expecting something of this sort we had arranged for bondsmen to be waiting at police headquarters to arrange bond. This kept up for several days. In each case the pickets were charged with "disorderly conduct" and fined \$5. We posted bond for each one and appealed the cases to the Superior Court. Some of our "friends" got to the politicians and told them that they had made a serious mistake, and that the best thing they could do would be to suspend the sentences and release the bonds. This they tried to do. However, we did not want this and insisted that either the police court judge admit his error or else the cases be carried to trial in the higher court. (The inclosed newspaper clipping will enlighten you as to the outcome.) Mr. Lucas finished his theater with union men. We have also succeeded in having others do the same.

We were fortunate in having Brother Strippy, of Charleston, S. C., here to give us his assistance. I am inclosing a picture of him committing the crime of "disorderly conduct". I am also inclosing the picture of the Hon. Minor Dempsey, attorney, who has not only done many deeds which warrant the appreciation of the electrical workers, but has been a staunch supporter of organized



HON. MINOR DEMPSEY

labor all of his life. He was born almost in the shadow of the Labor Temple in Savannah, 42 years ago, and has always taken the part of members of organized labor when they were in need of legal assistance. About 25 years ago he assisted in organizing the O. R. T. on the Florida East Coast Railroad and was a member of that organization for a number of years. He has never charged a cent for his services in behalf of any of our members and we are deeply grateful for what he has done.

While the electrical workers were the ones to start the picketing campaign in Savannah, we received excellent support from members of the carpenters', painters' and plumbers' local unions. President Tolle, of our local; Business Manager Gray, of the carpenters, and President Brucher, of the plumbers, were among the first to have the "honor of being arrested". The names of the others who were arrested are included in the inclosed newspaper clipping.

We still have a lot to do here before we defeat the "powers that be" who have kept

the labor organizations from doing those things that would benefit all of organized labor. But since we have gotten started we expect to carry on until all opposition to President Roosevelt's plan, and organized labor's plan for a fair deal for the workers in this community is crushed. We are grateful to all who have helped us win the victories we have already won.

VACATES SENTENCES IN PICKETING CASES

Certiorari Dismissed After Action of Recorder Today

Minor Dempsey, attorney for the building trades association of the Trades and Labor Assembly, appeared in the police court this morning in the interest of the members of the association who had been previously arrested and fined in the police court and in which a certiorari was pending. After consultation with the recorder, Judge H. Mercer Jordan, the sentence and fines imposed in the cases were marked vacated and set aside, which disposed of the necessity of the certiorari being carried to the Superior Court.

The men arrested were T. Davis, L. D. Chestnutt, William Clark, W. N. Strippy, H. L. Tolle, A. H. Gay, Victor Dugger, A. W. Thiot and Walter Brucher. The occasion of the arrests was the picketing recently of a construction job on Broughton street.

"The action of the court removes any shadow of blame or suggestion of disorderly conduct, which was the charge preferred against the defendants in the trials," Mr. Thiot stated. "The building trades association is appreciative of the results obtained and feels that the principles that prompted their action have been justified, and the members wish it known that they also appreciate the courtesies that have been extended to them by the general public and through the officials, whose actions make it unnecessary to contest the questions involved in the higher courts."

A. W. THIOT.

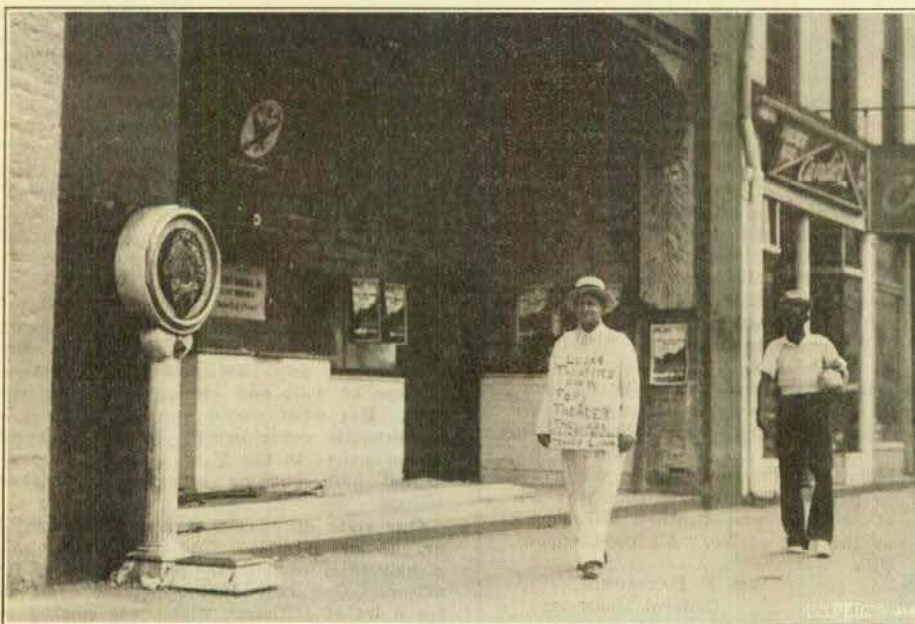
L. U. NO. 528, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

The electrical workers' basket picnic, held at Al's Park on South 38th and West Burnham Streets, Sunday, September 3, was a grand success. Invited relatives and friends were present in large numbers.

The \$1.00 admission fee per family was comparatively small considering the privilege enjoyed, such as racing, dancing, eating ice cream, quenching thirst or what have you, on a day registering 93 degrees in the shade. In general the adults feasted on the amber "Three Point Two", the children on cracker jack, ice cream and pop.

The arrangements committee, Brothers William Hetzel, chairman; Eugene Colber, William Dwyer, James Hagerman and J. Mueller had their program well arranged. Donations were solicited from members, merchants and manufacturers, which were given as prizes in 15 various races. Mrs. C. Wetzel won the women's race, and oh, how she could spring. Electrician Foreman G. Otto took the prize in the men's race, while, in the fat men's class H. Frank won over H. Differt, electrician foreman; R. Wellnitz and Uncle Beck. Mrs. William Dwyer won in the fat ladies' race. The winners in the latter two races received a \$1 bill. In the last tilt, youth and age, Joe Pitl (youth) won by a narrow margin over G. Otto (age). Several spectators insisted that Gussy won easily, but Referee Johnny Nitz would not see it in that light. That seemed like a pre-arranged affair. Perhaps Bob Wellnitz can shed some light on that.



PICKETING FOLLY THEATRE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

Going back to committee activities, Brothers Colber, Dwyer and Hetzel are champion spongers. They showed their ability as such, when soliciting merchants for donations, using the style of psychology that brought home the bacon. Brother Colber, as you might know, arrived at the park in the wee hours of the morning and commenced his routine of leisure by scrubbing the benches, tables and a 50x50-foot dance floor, and thence assisted at the race program, and yours truly at the bingo game. The bingo game was a favorite pastime and success. The corn that was used for playing purposes was from Brother Schroeder's farm in Nenno, Wis., and happened to take first prize at the Washington County Fair. At the close of the game the remaining prizes were auctioned off by Auctioneers G. Colber and J. Mueller.

The credit for opening the park gate goes to Brother Steinborn. Andrew is generally prompt and realizing the magnitude of his duty, decided to nap in the park and get up with the roosters, so as to welcome the early arrivals. He was assisted later in the day by Brothers Hetzel and George Jacobs. The refreshment bar had swell management. Brother Nitz believes in giving service, so, therefore, acquired the aid of Brothers H. Frank, Joe Pitl and his fiancée, Miss Evelyn Volkmann. Oh, how she could sling 'em. Perhaps she belongs to the barmistresses' organization. By the way, Joe, you might let her know that her services will be appreciated at our next tilt.

Our musical program was furnished by the "Hungry Four", directed by Brother Ed. Seefeldt. Eddie is also a comedian on the style of Ben Bernie, and how he can croon. To be frank, the orchestra was complete in all details, and deserving of everyone's patronage.

Along about 6 p. m. an unusual sight presented itself. The general run of hostilities ceased; baskets were gotten out and lunch spreads arranged on available tables. One could see prepared menus fit for a king. At one of these banquet tables sat Brother Johnny Nitz, feasting in company with a pretty girl named Evelyn. But Johnny's eating was only a bluff. Sitting alongside of Miss Evelyn, his heart became gripped with love. Occasionally he would look up in her eyes and remark "Red hair is my weakness, my heart goes pitty-patty or when will you be mine?" I don't blame Johnny for such remarks because she actually is sweet and would make a lovable wife. Furthermore, he well knew that she is the proud owner of a swell Buick coach and lives in aristocratic Shorewood, Wis. Johnny's bachelor days are doomed, so tune up your horns, you may be all called upon to use them. At another table sat Brother Seefeldt, whose musical activities made him so hungry that he ate everything that came his way. He went to the extent of eating dill pickles, including the wax wrapping around them, and as a dessert devoured overgrown bananas.

Mr. Hetzel and family, the proprietor of a swell bakery on Sixth and Chambers Streets, commonly known as Williamsburg, were also present. Mr. Hetzel, better known as Uncle Beck, decided on arriving that his trousers should fit properly. Rightly so, and they did. When evening came pants buttons and belt had to be opened, so as to allow room for expansion.

Amongst the out-of-town visitors, we had the presence of Brother H. Differt and family from Okauchee, Wis.; Brother C. Wetzel and family, Brookfield, Wis.; Miss Evelyn, from Shorewood, Wis.; Mr. R. Wellnitz and wife, West Allis, Wis., and Misses Lorraine Mueller and Violet Schandl, two attractive exhibi-

tion dancers from Tippecanoe, Wis., also Mr. G. Kuhry and wife, of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., who were also attending the Veterans of Foreign Wars Convention that convened in Milwaukee. That much on social activities for the present, and I'll proceed to recall recollections of our past regular monthly meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of our local was postponed from Tuesday, September 5, to Friday, September 8, in order to be privi-

leged with the presence of International Vice President Brother C. J. McGlogan, who arrived in Milwaukee on that morning and left for Grand Rapids, Mich., the following day. During his brief stay he took upon himself, with the assistance of General Chairman Brother Wm. Hartzheim, an organizing round-up. Various open meetings for electrical workers were attended and the necessity of holding a card in the I. B. E. W., a bona fide labor organization, explained.



MAGNIFICENT STATE STRUCTURE

By L. W. GOODWIN, L. U. No. 683, Columbus, Ohio

This recently completed building is situated in the heart of Columbus' Civic Center development and houses the offices of the State of Ohio. It was designed by Architect Harry Hake, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and ground was broken under the administration of Hon. Myers Y. Cooper, then Governor. The Hon. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, was a member of the State Building Commission which had charge of the project from start to finish. The Struck Construction Company, of Cincinnati, was general contractor in charge of construction.

Union labor was employed throughout and much credit should be given to Brother A. Z. Larison, president of the local Building Trades Council, for his untiring efforts in helping make this a fair job.

The exterior of this structure is finished in white Georgia marble, decorated with many bas-reliefs depicting the progress of the state from pioneer days to the present time. There are also several inscriptions carved in the stone, one of which pays a fitting tribute to labor—"The Whole Fabric of Society Rests Upon Labor." Flanking the building on each end are tiled pools and terraces handsomely landscaped.

The interior is as brilliant as the exterior is plain. Marble of rich color, mosaic panels and gleaming metal work combine to produce an effect which has caused this building to

be known as one of the most beautifully decorated in the country.

The electrical work, costing over \$200,000, is of special interest, as it comprises an extensive system throughout the offices of under floor duct, the first installation of its kind in the community. Heat and power are supplied from the state penitentiary, which is a few city blocks away, through underground conduits. All electrical work was installed by members of Local Union No. 683.

The special fixtures which hang in the main corridors, hearing rooms and the governor's suite harmonize with the general scheme of decoration and are fine examples of craftsmanship. These were designed and installed by the Sterling Bronze Company of New York City.

Eight passenger elevators of the Otis signal control type make traveling in this building speedy and comfortable.

It will be recalled by most readers of the JOURNAL that here, as the building was nearing completion in April, 1932, was the scene of a disastrous explosion caused, according to the findings of the State Board of Investigation, by a collection of gas in the sub-basement which had seeped in through a broken main. This catastrophe demolished the partitions and ceilings on the lower floors and took a toll of seven workers' lives and injuring many others. Among those fatally injured was C. R. Neil, a member of Local Union No. 683.

Promptly at 9 p. m. Brother McGlogan and Brother Hartzheim arrived for a session with us, and were accorded the floor for two hours. Mac consumed one and three-quarter hours while Bill was only allotted 15 minutes and then adjournment had to take place. The topic of discussion summed up briefly, apprised all to unite and bring about a 100 per cent I. B. E. W. Feel assured, Brother McGlogan, that your talk and presence were greatly appreciated and may we see more of you in the near future. Kindly excuse the absentees, especially our shop committeeman, Brother Wm. Hetzel. When approached the next morning for an excuse for his non-presence he quoted in a sincere, excusable manner that he was unable to rent a tuxedo, so as to look fit for the occasion.

In behalf of Local No. 528, I take this opportunity to extend to Brother James Hagerman our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of his beloved wife, who passed out of this life Thursday, September 14. The beautiful floral offerings and the presence of many relatives and friends at burial indicated that she was well loved.

J. MUELLER.

L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Well, boys, we are still there and struggling to keep afloat, but we are not exhausted yet. We have always a good-sized melting and some of you Brothers who never come to the meeting should make it a point

to come, so you won't always chew the old rag about the officers.

We had a nice turnout at the Labor Day parade but unfortunately we didn't have a float, but we hope that next year we will have one that will be the pride of the whole turnout.

We have prospects of a few good-sized jobs, but let's hope and pray—if any of you know how to pray—that the contract be given to an honest-to-goodness contractor. The contract for the city hall extension has been given to an unfair company, like many others. Our hard-working business manager, Oscar Boyer, is getting thin. He is losing his figure now. He is working for "sweet nothing" but he is there just the same.

Well, boys, what do you think of some of the radio commission programs? Not so hot, hey?

PAUL THOUIN.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

The ballyhoo continues—speeches, fireworks, parades, newspaper editorials by now, "spend a dollar," and other methods of working on mob psychology. After this smoke screen has passed away the picture of the effects and workings of the N. R. A. will lie before us. Let us hope the workers will not only be able to read the picture but to interpret the meaning also.

What are the primary objectives of the N. I. R. A.? It is a law to try to save the

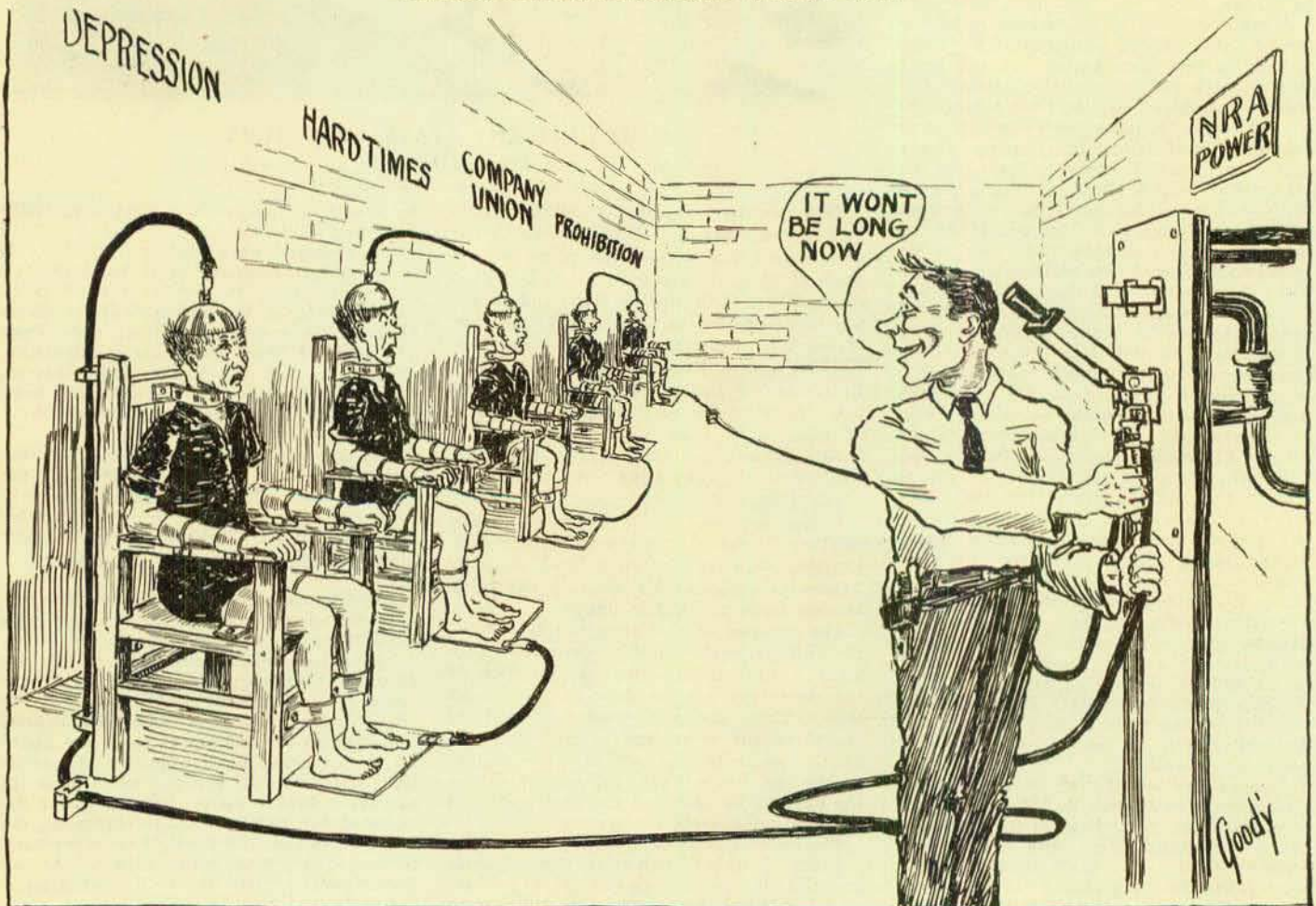
present competitive system which is rapidly disintegrating before our eyes. The much-talked of Section 7 which is supposed to give the workers the right to organize is being most ruthlessly fought and reinterpreted by the lords of finance and industry to suit their own needs.

Now what are some of the facts behind the smoke screen? Minimum wages have been set in some of the basic industries as low as \$13 and \$14 per week. In some of the textile plants workers are being laid off and rehired at the minimum which is less than they previously earned. The minimum wage may also become the maximum. The peak of production for such basic industries as steel, coal, and textiles for 1933 was reached in the middle of July. Since then there has been a steady decline in production with the result that many of the reopened factories have closed, throwing more men and women back in the army of the unemployed. The New York Times weekly index of business activity for the seventh consecutive week has shown a decline. The figure for the week ending September 2 represents a 2.6 per cent drop for the preceding week. (New York Times, September 10, 1933.)

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics shows an 18 per cent rise in the retail prices of food during the period between April 15 and August 15. The cost of the other necessities of life is increasing at approximately the same rate. The concentration of wealth into fewer hands proceeds at a greater acceleration than ever.

WE BELIEVE IN CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR THESE!

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



What Happens When Greed Is the Incentive For All Service

Any business man when asked why he is in business will probably answer you with the familiar question-answer, "What do you think I am in business for, my health?" That is a very common question-answer and we have all heard it many times.

During and since the war, up to the recent past, the lion and the lamb (capital and labor) have almost learned to lie down together. The major reasons were: first, large profits from war industries before we entered the war and, second, patriotism, combined with large profits and increasing wages afterward.

Eliminating all the "sales talks" that sold us the war such as "Liberty", "War to end war", etc., there is no great amount of imagination necessary to guess the big reason for our entry into a general war occurring some 3,000 miles away. The allied powers had gotten into us to the extent of several billions of dollars for goods and money commitments made to them. Now when our industrialists smell large profits and our bankers smell large commissions, the matters satisfying labor with small increases from time to time to keep them working is very "small potatoes" and these increases only came after all kinds of executive devices were overcome which had been placed in the way of deserved higher dollar income to make up for the increased cost of living.

So we were all getting comparatively rich (in dollars) and even labor was able to put away some money. After all the profits had been drained from the war business by our corporations they looked around for means of getting the savings from the average citizen—labor, if you please—and from about 1919 to 1929 a veritable campaign of publicity was carried on to get the public "stock minded." How well they succeeded is a matter of recent history. At the top of the bull market in 1929, common stocks were selling at a price to yield from 1½ to 2 per cent, which is lower than the interest on a savings account or from good bonds, where the money is supposed to be available on immediate or short notice.

Modern business teaches that there are three ways to sell out a business: for a lump sum to an individual, to another corporation or incorporate and sell out to the public. The first two methods encounter the difficulty of convincing intelligent people regarding the high price asked. The last-named method has the beauty of selling something unseen, to people who couldn't fairly judge of its value if they did see it and who having no means of finding out the value of a share of stock have to take some broker's or promoter's word for same and, of course, said broker's and promoter's words are always of an optimistic nature since the greater price gotten the greater amount made by everyone engaged in selling the business.

The years from 1923 to 1929 were good ones in which to sell stocks. We had what was known as prosperity and to the average man that merely means steady work and a little laid by for a rainy day. That little "laid by" amounted to quite a large sum in the aggregate and business men, both large and small, were keenly smelling for it. Due to the campaign of publicity, referred to above, stocks were easy to sell, prosperity paid dividends for a while and that made prices go up; everybody was "reaching" for them. When the game succeeded, far past any ordinary conception of its possibilities, we found most corporations had paid off most or all of its indebtedness and were financed almost entirely by common stocks. All or most of the stock was sold to the public at high prices. The device of retaining 51 per cent of the stock for purposes of control became outmoded and the device of issuing the great majority of stock as non-voting and a small amount of voting stock (which was held by the incorporators) ably assisted in separating ownership from control. The Supreme Court deciding that stock dividends were not subject to income taxation assisted greatly in causing the companies to issue stock in lieu of cash, which in the long run merely means forced subscription to stock.

When the prices of stock went up to unconscionable heights and the man with a small amount of money wanted to buy he was accommodated by the device of split ups which put the "price" within his reach by splitting shares four or more for one and then the small buyer could buy XYZ or some other well-known stock "cheap".

The strength of our Federal Reserve System fooled not only the man in the street but it fooled a lot of business men as well and we heard such stuff as the "new era," "prosperity is the natural condition of the United States", etc. But the Federal Reserve System seems to have merely prolonged our cycles of alternating prosperity and depression. Capitalists have again reverted to type as wolves and labor was sheared as usually happens to sheep when the dollar got overworked and laid down.

Now labor, as represented by the trade union movement in the United States, is not what you would call radical anti-capitalist. They want to share the profits of industry with capital.

There is one thing sadly lacking in our educational systems when they do not educate the average man regarding the social system under which we live, regarding business methods, the stock markets, etc., except through that most expensive of all schools, experience. We are back to the 1913 "normal" and "What the hell do you think I am in business for, my health?" is again the slogan of the day.

F. W. H.

The increase in the price of commodities is running away ahead of wage increases. In other words the workers are taking another wage cut. Their dollar buys less than before, hereby intensifying the economic crisis.

The N. R. A. has had the same effects as a stimulant given to a dying man. For a short time production increased but as the effects of stimulant wears off production decreases.

But the owners of the mills and factories must have their profits. As you said in the September editorial, Mr. Editor, their ears are stuffed with profits and their eyes are blinded by greed. They cannot hear the rumble that is growing into a roar. During the World War they made their millions from the slaughter in Europe. During the economic war they make their millions from the destitute workers and farmers.

Brother Bugniet, your editorials on the social and economic problems before the people of this country are very timely and fearlessly written. You are one of the few labor editors who is not afraid to expose and criticize some of the major issues confronting all of us.

J. R. JOHNSTON.

L. U. NO. 648, HAMILTON-MIDDLE-TOWN, OHIO

Editor:

It certainly has been a long time since a letter with this heading has appeared in the WORKER. I am such a poor hand at it that I am afraid you folks are bored when you try to struggle through same. However, since I am recuperating from a major operation and have quite a bit of time on my hands I will try to tell you some of the news from this section of our old U. S. A.

We have opened our charter for factory maintenance men and are putting on a drive to get all these men of Butler County under our wings. The paper makers have an international man in this valley working on the numerous mills with much success. The only trouble is that they are trying to get the electricians, as well as all crafts in the mills to join their organization. This, of course, we are not going to tolerate, for they have nothing to offer these men compared to what we can do for them. This being the case we do not anticipate any difficulty in getting these men to come to us.

Each of the two major cities in our jurisdiction has only one newspaper at present, and these are so handled that it is rather hard for labor to get a fair break, especially when it comes to any publicity regarding organized labor's interests in the great N. R. A. movement which we are doing our best to make work. The publisher of the Hamilton paper has been chosen to represent the N. R. A. in this city and you can readily see how certain things which the public should know are all bottled up and tucked away. The first misleading step was a statement published in his paper (when the great drive was started) saying that Hamilton did not need any assistance in organizing the drive as the city was 100 per cent N. R. A. and Hamilton has some of the worst violators hiding behind such protection. Just recently this outfit bought up the other paper and closed its doors. So beware of these one-paper towns as there are too many wood piles for the employer violator to hide behind. Of course I would not say anything against our fine newspaper.

Our big Butler County fair opens today with a bang and it has been raining most of the night and morning, which is quite customary and not at all unexpected. Well, if it keeps up it will be too wet for the ponies

to run and that will keep a lot of money from changing hands. As for the country folks, they will all be down to meet the rest of their kinfolks regardless of whether the sun shines or not for they would not miss this annual opportunity.

Being the largest county fair in the state, it is pretty well patronized. I see they have one of those wild west rodeos to put on a performance each night. This should be good if it is anything like the one last year, for several horses and actors were injured and one life was lost. You know we sure crave that western stuff, for a lot of us have to use a cane to compensate for that one short leg which I will not have to tell you how we acquired. Yours truly will not be able to attend this year as I am writing this from a local hospital.

Things are very slow here and Old Man Winter seems to be closing in on us from all sides. I just heard some of the neighbors having their coal put in and that gave me a chill. Our city is planning a new city building, and an extensive expansion of our water works, for which they have employed engineers, and have applied for assistance from the government. This, of course, will take quite some time to get under way. Possibly the depression will be over and we might have to get a couple of permit men to do the work on same. What you think?

Old Local No. 648 had election of all officers, except B. M. last June to serve for two years.

There were several changes. Brother C. S. Bowers, our ex-business manager, was placed in the chair and Brother Frank Venable was placed on the executive board to replace Brother John Coyle. We, like most other locals, have had a hard job holding our heads above water and trying to maintain our membership. Our financial problem has been a great one, in fact, so great that it was necessary to cut off the entire salary of my office as business manager in February of this year for a very indefinite period. But still some do not want to suffer any loss of services from the business manager. In fact they really expect more for nothing than when there was compensation to be had. However, I am going to give them the best for nothing.

I hear the dinner wagon coming down the hall so I guess yours will receive at least one more meal. So time out for lunch. That sure was worth taking time out for. All you local boys take notice and if you have to have any of your parts repaired or replaced be sure and come up here to Fort Hamilton Hospital and have Dr. Skinner do the necessary mechanical work.

I still have about two weeks to rest and then my big problem of trying to pay for all this without any salary is going to have to be faced.

We have several candidates from organized labor on the ticket for city council and school board this year and we hope to push them over the top.

MARION CUMMINS.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

We want to extend our congratulations and best wishes to our new International President, Brother Dan W. Tracy. Our action is a little late, but is, nevertheless, sincere.

We are sorry to lose Brother Tracy from our city and our local union, but on the other hand we feel that he can do a great service for the Brotherhood in his new capacity.

We have seen the ability and aggressiveness of Brother Tracy as business agent of

this local union and as vice president of this district and therefore we are assured that he can perform the duties of International President in a thorough and efficient manner.

The reports from this local union have been absent from the JOURNAL for a long time, and perhaps some of you would like to know how we are getting along down here in the largest city in Texas.

Our membership and morale are holding up, and we are securing new applications for membership every week. We intend to take full advantage of the opportunities opened up by the N. R. A.

We had a wonderful parade here in Houston on Labor Day in which all of organized labor of this city participated, although it seemed at one time that the parade would have to be called off, due to the fact that a storm was forecast to strike Houston that morning. However, the storm turned in the Gulf just before it reached land and struck the Rio Grande valley instead.

We were thankful for being spared and all of you probably have read of the death and destruction it brought to the cities and towns of Rio Grande valley.

We missed the page on Helpful Hints and hope that it will be back in the JOURNAL in the near future.

J. H. BLASDELL.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Considering our long absence from the columns of our wonderful trade JOURNAL the above local surely went over big in the September issue by voicing the sentiment of the local at large, concerning reorganization, which is our duty, not only to ourselves, but to fellow workers, who have not been members, those who have been shirking their responsibility, by not helping to carry the burden of the working people, which necessitates membership in labor organizations. From personal observation, I would say that 35 per cent of the readers are our womenfolk, and they in no small way could be of great help to our cause, just by encouraging their husbands to participate in the work of reorganizing and building up their own or any other local union.

Womenfolk, if your husbands are the type who require encouragement to aid others, tell them that upon their action and interest shown in unionism lies the future foundation of happiness, and also security from the repetition of this depression. They are also creating a more substantial hope of a decent living for their families, and a more prosperous outlook for the generations to come, just by devoting a little of their spare time to the most worthy cause in the world.

Mr. A. Viat, a splendid speaker and a hard, conscientious worker for organized labor, gave a fine talk on the meaning of N. R. A. and its opportunities to labor.

The audience consisted mostly of telephone workers, numbering 26, out of which 24 signed their application for admission to the I. B. E. W.

September 5 a meeting was held in the Federation Hall for the electrical workers eligible for the outside local of which I am writing. About 28 telephone and traction men listened to a good address delivered by Mr. J. Burres, of the Typographical workers, on why we should belong to organized labor, also more explicit details on laws governing the N. R. A.

With thanks to our local Federation of Labor, next meeting night we expect quite a substantial increase in membership seekers, with the hope that 75 per cent of all workers eligible to join will be sitting in at meetings within a month.

The fact that staunch Republicans are more than pleased with the action taken, and the amount of success in its operation, in such a short time, makes a person feel secure of the fact that the President's N. R. A. drive is an assured success. But, Brothers, there is an awful lot of work to be done to secure labor's justifiable demands. We are just commencing on the greatest opportunity organized labor ever had in this country, and we have got to succeed.

A silent admirer of Bachie, and Duke of Toledo wishes to offer kindest regards.

W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

On September 13 the local held an open meeting for the benefit of non-members working on the railroads of Cleveland and vicinity. We were fortunate in having Vice President C. J. McGlogan with us to deliver the message to those Brothers who have not seen fit to affiliate themselves with the organization of their craft. I suppose when Gabriel blows his trumpet, they will be in the bathtub. Brother Dan Moley, business manager of L. U. No. 38, gave an interesting talk also which brought some applications from electrical workers employed in outside industries. Although the attendance did not come up to our expectations and a lot of our Brother members weren't interested enough to show, we wish to thank Brothers McGlogan and Moley for their interest and co-operation and can assure them that this local union is going to put on a real organizing campaign.

Ye genial hosts, Lloyd and Jamison, are putting on a clam bake tonight, September 26, and are hoping for a good showing.

What are you doing to increase the membership of your local union? There must be something wrong mentally with a man who fails to join a labor organization when even the daily newspapers give convincing evidence of the need to join a labor organization to get the benefits that the N. R. A. is begging you to accept. The open shoppers are licked if every man working at a trade will only join the organization of his craft and stick to it. Every day we read in some labor journal of another company union folding up and practically telling its members to get in a standard labor organization. Also, look for the union label when buying. Give your business to the concern who employs your brother workers.

What are the railroad locals doing these days? Let us know if you are getting new members. Are the company union men in your territory waking up? What are the Pullman men doing to kick out their rotten grievance committee system?

BILL BLAKE.



L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

N. R. A. does not seem to have penetrated beyond the confines of the U. S. A., therefore I am compelled to report very little progress in the way of work in and around Winnipeg. Maintenance and general repairs seem to be all there is. The W. E. Company took on a few men to replace some poles blown down but they have laid them off again, after about two months' work. However there is some activity around the business agent's office and as our next meeting falls on October 9 (Thanksgiving Day) our next meeting will be held on October 16, Room 12 Labor Temple, 165 James Avenue, at 8 p. m., and every second and fourth Mondays in the month for at least the winter months. All members please take notice and come down and talk things over.

And now, Brother Broach, that things have settled down, may we extend our heartiest wishes that your health has improved and that the relief from the immediate strain of the arduous duties of International President has already been felt and that you will be able to continue to assist in guiding the finest labor organization in the world.

Brother W. Allum is confined to the St. Boniface Hospital with a severe attack of lumbago and all Brothers unemployed or otherwise are requested to pay him a visit. By the time this appears in print it is to be hoped he is feeling much better. If this should meet the eye of Carl Miller, who went back to the States about three years ago, I would be very glad to hear from him. I haven't forgotten the smokes he left for me in Victoria Hospital four years ago and I haven't seen him since. I'll be back again.

IRVINE.

Looking Toward Christmas And Protection of Childhood

By LOUISE STRACHAN, Director, Child
Health Education, National Tuberculosis
Association

We have been told countless times since 1900 that this 20th century is "the century of the child." When we come to analyze that claim we find it would be nearer the truth to say that in this 20th century we have discovered the child, and that the home, the school, and the community in which the child lives and moves and has his being, have each felt a new sense of responsibility, and have had a new vision of their assets and liabilities, in relationship to the lives of the children within their midst.

Early in this twentieth century the National Tuberculosis Association was founded. In those days very little was known about tuberculosis in childhood; the urgent need that faced the association then was the provision of hospital beds for the grownups suffering with tuberculosis, and nursing service to care for those who were forced to remain in their homes. Today we know that there is a very serious tuberculosis problem in childhood. It is estimated that in 25 out of every 100 children in this country tuberculous infection is present. Thousands of these children are apparently in the best of health; no physical signs of the disease have put in an appearance. The only way to find out whether or not infection exists, is to administer the tuberculin test, a harmless skin test—our great tuberculosis detective! The children who react positively to this test are then X-rayed to find out the degree of infection that has taken place and those who need it are then given the benefits of protective care. All that the majority of

them require is the watchful care of the doctor, a little extra rest, and extra feeding; some of them, just rest and the watchful care of the doctor. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is an old adage with which we are all familiar, and yet so frequently we do not follow its sound advice!

The discovery and care of these children is one of the important activities of tuberculosis associations. In proportion to the extent that this program is carried out, will the deaths from tuberculosis in adolescence and early adulthood lessen. The conquest of disease is now within the realm of possibility. All that is needed is the active interest and support of the home, the school and the community to make possible this program of protective care for our children, the nation's greatest asset.

Where does the money come from to finance such a program? Pennies count, more than we often realize, and it is to the penny Christmas seals that we owe thanks for the sinews of tuberculosis warfare. Every year the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated associations—more than 2,000 of them—carry on a sale of health seals at Christmas time. Every one—children and grownups—has a chance through helping the seal sale, to become a partner in the great work of eradicating tuberculosis as a scourge of mankind. In 1904 when the National Association was founded, tuberculosis was the leading cause of death in all ages; it has now dropped to seventh place. But it is still the leading cause of death in the age group 15-45; and a stiff fight is still to be waged. With the new weapon of tuberculin testing which shows whether or not infection has taken place, we can find the early case. Early discovery means early recovery! Tuberculosis is a communicable disease; only tuberculosis causes tuberculosis. But, it is preventable. Let's prevent it.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 415)

it finds its roots in the collective profit manias of men who control big business and manipulate the NRA publicity machinery for their mutual good? The basic aspect of the matter lies in the prices of raw materials and prices established by and in monopolistic industries (by virtue of NRA) where control of competition permits prices to be moved up or down largely at the will of the industrial leaders. The very up-to-date government-business programs suggest strongly violations of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, permitted of course by extraordinary powers granted President Roosevelt.

"The disturbing phase of the situation is the persistent attempt of certain industries to incorporate in their codes schedules that not only would mean fixed prices but prices anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent above existing levels. It is inconceivable that the recovery administration should stand for such practices. Price fixing as a general policy will be disastrous."

What Can We Do?

Now what are we, the wage-earners and consumers to do?

We know that we are right in line with the avowed purpose of the NRA when we demand a greater share of goods than we have been receiving,

whether we get it via greater wages or a lower level of prices. We are not knocking the administration when we say prices are increasing faster than we can bear—when we yell about it so loud that it becomes a nation-wide protest. And we say this, as consumers: we are going to patronize those merchants who play fair with us and with the NRA by observing the codes while not taking advantage of every opportunity to chisel us as buyers.

We are going to buy union-label goods more than ever before because we know that the producers of these goods are leading the effort for higher wages in manufacturing industries. (And the price generally is no higher than comparable goods, which shows higher wages do not necessarily lead to proportionately higher prices.)

And as wage earners? We are going to boost the union at every opportunity, boost for a bigger, a stronger, a more unified organization in our own trade and all other trades, and we are going to demand higher wages and a bigger share of what we produce, so that when our representative, the wife, mother or sister, goes out with her market basket to buy the things the family needs, she will be able to fill it more generously.

Psychologist Lists Five Kinds of Dreams

Five psychological types of dreams, with a sixth class to include the many dreams that not even the psychologists can classify, were listed by Dr. E. Graham Howe, of London, in a recent series of lectures at the Tavistock Clinic in that city. The five types are wish-fulfillment dreams, anxiety dreams, teleological or purposeful dreams, self-critical dreams and repetitive dreams; the fifth class including the relatively insignificant dreams in which experiences of the day are lived over again in the dream state. Typical wish-fulfillment dreams, Dr. Howe explained, are the child's dream of having the bicycle or other toy which is desired or the common adult dream of the death of some enemy or other person whom one wishes, consciously or unconsciously, to be dead and out of one's way. The anxiety dream, perhaps the commonest of all dream types, is typified by dreams of missing trains, of failing in examinations, of climbing interminable mountains and similar dreams which really are reflections of the dreamer's anxiety that he may fail in tasks which he has undertaken. The teleological or purposeful dreams are those, Dr. Howe said, which suggest courses of action or solutions of difficulties. For example, one of Dr. Howe's patients was a somewhat masculine woman who dreamed of a magic talisman which turned out to be a powder puff, the idea of the dreaming mind being that more use of feminine arts might aid this dreamer to relieve dissatisfactions of her life. Self-critical dreams are those in which some dream symbol represents the dreamer's fear of his own faults, like one of Dr. Howe's patients who dreamed of a donkey with weak and wobbly legs, representing the dreamer's recognition and criticism of his own feebleness of character.

Next to knowing when to seize an opportunity, the most important thing in life is to know when to forego an advantage.

—Disraeli.

IN MEMORIAM

Ora Westlake, L. U. No. 68

Together we move onward in life, side by side. But all too frequently a step is missing from the ranks, a face that we have known so well is seen no more. We must close up the gap and go forward, yet we go not alone. The memory of the one who has gone before remains with us; and

Whereas Local Union No. 68, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost, in the passing of our Brother, a long-standing member and a loyal trade unionist, whom we shall miss from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of Brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow in his passing and extend to his wife our deepest heartfelt sympathy in her hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his wife; a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WM. J. WOOD, SR.,
CHAS. F. OLIVER,
HARRY LA BONDE,
Committee.

Forest Reese, L. U. No. 17

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty Father in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst, our beloved Brother, Forest Reese; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Forest Reese; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed member.

WM. I. SPECK,
F. DONAHUE,
EDWARD J. LYON,
Committee.

Joseph Driscoll, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother; Joseph Driscoll; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost in the passing of Brother Driscoll one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Edward Delaney, L. U. No. 104

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that Local No. 104, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Edward Delaney; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 104 tenders its profound sympathy to the bereaved wife and family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 104 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to the wife and family of our deceased Brother, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

A. J. HOPKINS,
Recording Secretary.

Douglas Karl Allen, L. U. No. 501

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret at the loss and passing of our Brother, Douglas Karl Allen, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this local be extended to the family and friends of Brother Douglas Karl Allen; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership of this local union maintain a silence period of one minute at their next regular meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother, a copy inserted in our minutes, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,
Press Secretary.

Florent Devos, L. U. No. 864

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 864, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Jersey City, have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed Brother, Florent Devos, who met his death suddenly while in the performance of his duty on the Erie Railroad.

Whereas we deeply regret the sad accident that has taken from our midst not only a loyal Brother but one loved by all who knew him;

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 864, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved ones and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother, we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Brother; also a copy to be spread on the minutes of the local union and one to be sent to the Editor of our Journal for publication.

HERBERT Q. HOPPER,
JOHN WALKER,
EDWARD J. McKEON,
Committee.

Alton G. Smith, L. U. No. 17, I. B. E. W.

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, Alton G. Smith, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Alton G. Smith; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

WM. I. SPECK,
F. DONAHUE,
EDWARD J. LYON,
Committee.

George R. Gage, L. U. No. 35

It is with deep regret and sorrow that the members of Local Union No. 35, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of Brother George R. Gage, a willing and loyal worker, devoted to the cause of the Brotherhood; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 35, I. B. E. W., express to the family of Brother Gage our sincerest sympathy in their loss and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the family of the departed Brother, to the Electrical Workers Journal, and a copy to be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 35, I. B. E. W.; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

HENRY F. GENLOT,
ELTON B. COYKENDALL,
WILLIAM F. STEINMILLER,
Committee.

Neil H. Cameron, L. U. No. 151

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from the earth's struggles, our worthy Brother of long standing, Neil H. Cameron; and in the death of Brother Cameron, the I. B. E. W. and Local No. 151 have lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 151 extend to his wife and relatives our deepest sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his wife, Mrs. Cameron, a copy to the official Journal of the Brotherhood, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the local, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in his memory.

FRANK HICKEY,
FRANK NOONAN,
B. E. HAYLAND,
Committee.

Harry N. Purdy, L. U. No. 104

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 104, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of our esteemed Brother, Harry N. Purdy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union pay tribute to his memory, by expressing our deepest sympathy to his wife and family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his widow, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

A. J. HOPKINS,
Recording Secretary.

Harold R. Lind, Jr., L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Harold R. Lind, Jr.; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. 9; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Alex McDonald, L. U. No. 353

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our beloved Brother, Alex McDonald, who departed this life September 7, 1933; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family, in their hour of sorrow and sadness, our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, In memory of Brother McDonald, our charter be draped for 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be inscribed upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CECIL M. SHAW,
Business Manager.

Bert Tregoe, L. U. No. 65

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, Bert Tregoe, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolence of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Bert Tregoe; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect and memory to our departed Brother; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

JAMES M. DUBEL,
H. E. ELLIS,
S. P. MARTIN,
Committee.

W. L. Hinkle, L. U. No. 193

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, W. L. Hinkle; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hinkle Local Union No. 193, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 193 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Hinkle and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 193 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 193 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

R. L. HAWKINS,
H. ARMBRUSTER,
H. BOGASKE,
Committee.

Charles O. Martin, L. U. No. 492

It is with regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 492, I. B. E. W., are called upon to record the passing from our midst of our Brother, Charles O. Martin; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 492, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. M. NEVISON,
T. GANNON,
G. McDONOUGH,
Committee.

Thomas Burke, L. U. No. 200

Whereas the Almighty God, Creator and Ruler of the world, has in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Burke; and

Whereas Local Union No. 200, I. B. E. W., has lost in the passing of Brother Burke one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 200 extend its sincere sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local, No. 200, be draped for a period of 30 days; also, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 200 and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

B. B. MIDDLETON,
L. MAHER,
A. S. JONES,
Committee.

O. Y. Miles, L. U. No. 27

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved Brother, O. Y. Miles; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to the family, a copy be sent to our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That at our next regular meeting we stand in silence for one minute as a further tribute to his memory and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. C. WILKINSON,
JACOB JOHNSON,
WILLIAM MAIN,
Committee.

JOSEPH SHIPLEY, Recording Secretary.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE CASE TO HIGH COURT

(Continued from page 406)

the Supreme Court in the opinion of December 1, 1930, in separating the revenues of the local exchange service between the interstate, intrastate, and intrastate exchange business. The District Court proceeded on the theory that

a portion of every dollar paid by the local subscribers for local calls was intended by them and by the company to cover also the expenses incurred by the company in connection with the use of the local exchange plant in the long-distance service and in the suburban toll service.

The appellants claim that the Supreme Court directed that each class of service should stand its own expenses, and that it was error for the District Court to divert \$11,000,000 of net income from the local exchange rates in the period 1923 to 1931 to the long-distance and suburban toll services.

The appellants claim that the court failed to take into account the fact that under its contract with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. made in 1881 the Illinois Bell was entitled to receive a reasonable division of the receipts and profits of the long-distance business in Chicago. This contract the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. caused the Illinois Bell to surrender in 1919, giving to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in its long-distance department additional profits. According to the assignment of errors, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. earned from 13½ per cent to 19.7 per cent on its capital and surplus invested in the long-distance business during the period 1923 to 1929.

(4) The appellants claim that the company violated the orders of the Illinois Commerce Commission of 1920 and of 1923 in respect to depreciation charges, and that it added to expense each year charges to take care of anticipated depreciation in property which it expected to buy in the far distant future to 1974. The court cut down the depreciation charges made by the company, but according to appellants, did not disallow the charges for future depreciation. The court's allowance exceeded the allowance by the commission by from one to two million dollars each year.

(5) The appellants claim that the court violated the Supreme Court's direction in holding that the prices and profits of the Western Electric Company, the manufacturing subsidiary of the Bell System, were reasonable in its dealings with the operating subsidiaries who buy from the Western Electric most of their requirements.

The appellants claim that the test is whether the Western Electric prices and profits were reasonable in each year, whereas the District Court determined the reasonableness on the basis of a long period of years. Appellants claim that as the Court valued the property separately each year 1923 to 1931 on the basis of the Western Electric prices for each year, such yearly prices must in each case be found reasonable. Appellants set the profits of the Western Electric Company on Bell business for each year 1916 to 1930:

Year	%	Year	%	Year	%
1916	6.3	1921	11.1	1926	15.6
1917	5.5	1922	5.0	1927	19.6
1918	3.8	1923	4.4	1928	20.3

1919	4.4	1924	10.3	1929	17.2
1920	6.0	1925	17.0	1930	6.2

Appellants claim that the profits for the years 1924 to 1929 were clearly exorbitant, and the prices for those years used in valuing the Illinois Bell property were excessive.

The appellants also claim that the Western Electric charged too much expense to the Bell business and not enough to the non-Bell business, and that as a result the non-Bell business earned for the Western Electric the following unreasonably large return on investment:

Year	%	Year	%	Year	%
1916	19.8	1921	36.4	1926	28.3
1917	31.0	1922	12.8	1927	22.1
1918	21.9	1923	25.1	1928	32.7
1919	17.0	1924	15.6	1929	44.3
1920	15.0	1925	5.8	1930	10.4

(6) Appellants claim that the court erred in finding that 1930 price levels should be used in valuing the property for ratemaking purposes for 1931, 1932 and today.

(7) Appellants claim that the court erred in finding that the company was entitled to receive as a minimum a greater return than even what it was receiving under the present rates which have been in effect since 1920, and claim that on the basis of the company's own experience since 1923 and the experience of the Bell System companies during the same period, the returns to the Illinois Bell from the existing rates and even after the reduction were and are adequate. Appellants direct attention to 18 different advantages and pecuniary profits which the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. gets as the investor in its subsidiaries, in addition to earnings on its investment, which the ordinary investor in a company does not get, and appellants claim that the District Court determined the fair rate of return without taking into account such 18 advantages and pecuniary profits.

(8) According to appellants, the amount which should be refunded from 1923 to 1931 with interest to April 30, 1933, aggregates \$21,745,043, plus the over-charges collected since January 1, 1932.

The court ordered the company to retain all records since 1923 and to continue to maintain records of all payments made by customers in excess of the Illinois Commerce Commission's order, until such time as the United States Supreme Court finally decides the case.

NOTICE

Local Union No. 339, of Fort William, Ontario, is desirous of knowing the whereabouts of Brother John F. Duffy, Card No. 601732. Last heard from in Rugby, N. Dak. Anyone who has seen him lately, or knows his whereabouts will please advise

W. OTWAY, F. S.,
212 N. Marks St.,
Fort William, Ont.

ELECTRICAL POWER—WORKERS— THE CONSUMER

(Continued from page 405)

would be on a 40-hour week base, subject to be called at all times with no extra pay with no limit on the hours, that they could declare all of it emergency. The trouble men on a 48 hour week with the same rule as the linemen applying to them, too.

They take a man out of the meter department and he works that night in the troubleman's place which makes him work a day and a night straight with no extra pay. The switchboard job, where Brother — is, has been changed, also. They took a helper off of one of the line trucks, put him in there, cut the salary from \$110.00 to \$80.00 per month, with three shifts.

They just told the men that was the new code but won't post it on the bulletin boards.

Great Falls, Mont.

I understand fully that codes deal only with minimum wages and maximum hours but our objection has been that the wage is established on an hourly basis rather than a weekly basis. In other words, the employer is perfectly willing to shorten the hours of work and employ additional men providing it doesn't cost him anything to do so. He is more than willing to permit the men already employed to pay for any additional employment necessitated by the shortening of hours. This does not bring about any increased purchasing power; in fact in some cases it very materially reduces purchasing power.

Houston, Texas

Metermen are said to do emergency work when they are sent to some nearby town to test or change meters. This is not an emergency and the company should have more men employed to take care of such duties, and when metermen are sent out of the city and cannot return to the job within six hours they should be paid double time for the overtime.

Transmission (high-line) linemen are what may be termed second class linemen and may be in most instances replaced with apprentice linemen. They are sent out to surrounding towns to do maintenance work or construction work. They also do work that is contracted by the power company. The company always calls these jobs emergency jobs and rushes them up—working overtime and on holidays. They contract them for standard price that would easily permit a decent wage and hours, but when consideration is given to the number of hours put in by the men on such jobs, the workmen do not actually make 20 cents per hour for their time—this is another case of emergency. Such jobs were recently done for the Pan-American Oil Company which was completed several weeks before it was needed. The men were required to work July 4, Sundays and many hours overtime and paid on a monthly salary basis. The same sort of job was done in Tom Ball, Texas. Consideration for the rush was surely made a consideration of the contract and allowances made therein, but the men were only informed that it was an emergency job. This clause will permit the company to put in inadequate service and equipment and require men to come and

work on apparatus after midnight, etc., on account of the job being cut short when installed. All power companies maintain regular emergency crews and these gangs should be sufficiently large to prevent the working of its employees long hours and weeks. Their duties are simple and plenty of men are available and there is no necessity for extra training.

Portland, Oreg.

It is the feeling of L. U. No. — that a vigorous protest must be made against the approval of parts of the code submitted by the Edison Institute for the Electric Light and Power Industry, with particular reference to the section (Section III) covering hours of employment.

This provides for a maximum 40-hour week, or an average of 40 hours per week over a six weeks' period, for the industry in general, with permission to work certain groups (specified under Paragraph (b)) such as load dispatchers, station operators, etc., for an average of 48 hours per week over a period of six weeks.

These provisions actually defeat the principal reason for the N. R. A., the re-employment of the greatest possible number of men, since a longer workweek is permitted than is now in effect over a large part of the industry. Note particularly the classifications included under Paragraph (b) comprising all those in which continuous operation is necessary. It is in this group that the greatest possibility for re-employment lies, yet permission is given to work these men over a full six-day week.

In other classifications it is common practice to lay men off part time, or in effect to shorten the workweek for those employed without putting other men on to make up the time. It simply means that, to a certain extent, the regular crew must catch up the lost time upon their return to work, and the employer is the only gainer. This has doubtless been practiced by every utility in the country during the past depression. But with those groups coming under the necessity of continuing operation this cannot be done. To shorten the time of employment in these classifications necessitates the putting of other men to work. And the proposed code evades that necessity by purposing to work those groups on a 48 hour basis.

If the spirit of the President's N. R. A. program is to be in the least effective, these "modifications" of the original 30-hour week plan must be prevented.

We understand the provision that this 48-hour week is supposed to be effective only until March 1, 1934, or until the employers subject to the code can "proceed with the training of additional employees as rapidly as is consistent * * *" so that "as many employees as possible may be reclassified under the 40 hours per week limitation." The language here leaves it quite possible to keep the major portion of these employees under a 48 hours (or more) per week schedule indefinitely.

In face of the drastic reduction in employee personnel that has been prevalent over the entire light and power industry during the past year or more, we do not believe that there is a utility of consequence that does not have available a sufficiently large force of trained men and ex-employees to put a 40-hour, or even 32 hours per week schedule into effect, without spending six months in their training.

It is our belief that in the "continuous operation" groups, a week of four eight-hour days (32 hours per week) could be much more readily and smoothly inaugurated, and certainly more in keeping with the President's ideal, than either the 30 or 36-hour

schedule—and the 40 and 48-hour schedule cannot be countenanced if the purpose is to provide more jobs, for a large part, if not the greater proportion of the employees of the industry is working less than that now.

San Diego, Calif.

Local No. 465, I. B. E. W., has about 80 members, most of whom work for the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company in line department, repair department and meter department—linemen four days a week, repairmen and metermen five days a week under quite fair conditions.

Our base pay has not been cut to any great extent but the loss in time has amounted to 10 per cent and better. A line-man who was getting \$175 a month now gets \$159.

Peru, Ind.

The Penn Plant of the company came under the National Electric Code. Now we are only working 36 hours as the code calls for, but it also called for 40 cents per hour. Now in 1929 I averaged 49 to 50 cents per hour. Before the code I had been cut to 35 cents per hour. After the code I got just one-cent raise or 36 cents per hour. Now I have been with the company almost five years. We work bonuses. My real day rate is 24 cents, and if I make bonus I get time and a half, or 36 cents. And the boss claims that they can hire help for 18 cents per hour.

Again we urgently request that a public hearing be set for the electric utility code. Electric utilities are public service corporations, supposedly regulated by city and state bodies. However, these utilities have never been regulated in respect to the matter of wages, hours, and collective bargaining. They have suffered least by the depression, and should be obliged to contribute their share to the common good by a proper revision of their behavior.

Respectfully yours,
D. W. TRACY,
International President.
G. M. BUGNIAZET,
International Secretary.

WORLD'S FAIR WIRING A TECHNICAL TRIUMPH

(Continued from page 409)

the Fair buildings. In the past, exhibition and amusement park buildings were illuminated with glaring outline wiring which was very tiring to the vision. Concealed Neon tube lighting is on the other hand very pleasing and comforting to the eyes.

There are three blocks of 16 single fused circuits controlled by an approved 200 Amp. fused switch. It will be noted that the three-phase, four-wire method of distribution is employed. This allows single fusing and the ground return wire is fastened to the ground terminal block. It will also be noted that one Neon tube circuit is fully wired. In this case only one Neon transformer is connected in the circuit; however, in actual practice as high as five transformers are found on one circuit. Each transformer controls 20 to 40 feet of tubing. It will be noted that No. 12 R. C. wiring is employed on the 120 V. circuit and 15,000 V load R. C. wiring on the Neon tube circuit. Approved transformers are installed with a capacity of 35 M. A. on the secondary. The interior wiring up to the transformers is mounted on por-

celain cleats and knobs and tubes. This is a very economical installation and the expense involved is worthy of the results obtained.

Fountains

Generally, the fountains of A Century of Progress are designed along new lines utilizing a minimum of water to secure the desired effects. This is accomplished by the use of special nozzles designed to break up the water into small particles so that it will better reflect the light. One such fountain is a cascade effect around the entire length of the inner edges of both lagoons. This cascade is approximately 7,500 feet long, pouring water from the top of the bulkhead into the lagoon. It is illuminated at night by colored lights placed above the cascade, the water reflecting the light from the cascade. The water required for this cascade is approximately three gallons per linear foot of cascade.

There are cascade fountains in other locations using a large amount of water in each. Throughout the grounds reflecting pools and smaller fountains have been installed. These, too, are illuminated.

Each transformer vault contains 3-200 K. V. A. Westinghouse oil cooled transformers, rated at 2,400-2,160 primary and 240-120 volts secondary. The primary service however is 4,000 volts.

Electrical energy is obtained from four standard transformer vaults which are constructed of concrete and are located under the great ramps of the Hall of Science, and placed so the energy is equally distributed in each section of this great building. Each vault is ventilated with forced draught by 30-inch electric exhaust fans. They have an intake vent in a wall near the floor line and the discharge vent is in the ceiling.

Each vent opening is equipped with an automatic louver which is protected with a fusible link. Each vault has standard fire doors and a pit in the floor large enough to accommodate the full amount of oil from one transformer.

In a typical layout of one of the transformer vaults, the transformers are grouped in one corner and the switchboard is in the other corner on the same side of the vault.

The high tension service is a three conductor, 4/0 cambric insulated lead covered cable which terminates in a standard 5,000-volt pot head. All the high tension service is run underground in wooden ducts. The cables are all three-conductor lead-covered and vary in sizes from 4/0 to 350,000 C. M. The voltage is 4,000.

The high tension cables are run from the pot head to fused 5-150 Amp. single pole disconnect switches and thence on insulators to the transformer terminals. The primary hookup is three-phase, four-wire Y, at 4,000 volts. The secondary hookup is three-phase, four-wire Y, 120-240 volts.

The low-tension service is taken from the transformer with a short length of

1,000,000 C.M. rubber-covered braided cable which is connected to copper bus-work $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4" mounted on a standard pipe rack. Three of the copper busses are run to the bottom of the switch board and the fourth bus is mounted in the top of the board. This bus serves as the common grounding medium for all the circuits.

Here is a description of a typical switchboard layout. The board is 10 feet high and 20 feet long and is constructed of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wood planks mounted on a two-inch angle iron frame. The lower two feet of the board is taken up with a steel box $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and two feet high which contains the three secondary busses. On the upper two feet of the board there is located another steel junction box of the same size which contains the circuit grounding bus and cables for the numerous distributing cabinets served by this transformer group.

On this board is mounted 24 200-ampere fused 250-volt Trumbull three-pole switches, all mounted in standard steel cabinets. The 200-ampere switches are served by the busses below. These switches serve cut out cabinets located in certain sections of the building or they serve 2/0 circuits in the metal troughs on which are mounted many four-circuit cut out cabinets.

The main control switch for this group would be the high tension disconnects. Should an emergency occur all the 200-ampere knife switches could be opened first.

The three-phase, four-wire primary and secondary Y network shows a 6-200 K.V.A. transformer Y to Y network which is the same as used in the Electrical, General Exhibits and the Travel and Transport Buildings. In the Hall of Science there are only 3-200 K.V.A. transformers in each of the four stations.

The primary and secondary connections are the same except instead of six there are only three transformers.

You will note this is a three-wire primary service and the fourth wire is created in the transformer vault. This grounding medium is employed in the primary and secondary hookup and is also the grounding medium for all the circuits. In other words it is the common ground for the whole outfit. This Y to Y network is the latest and most popular method of transformation at this time. I take it that most of you are familiar with the advantages obtained from this type of network. The actual voltages obtained with a 4,000-volt primary would be a secondary with 120-208 volts, that is, 120 volts between any phase and ground for lighting and 208 volts between phases for power.

You will be interested in a description of a trough installation. The four-circuit cabinets are mounted on either side. Branch circuits for the exhibits are run from these by the use of open cleat work on the ceilings and by the use of knob and tube work in the partitions. The porcelain cleats are readily fastened to the steel skeleton work with

special tin clips. It takes but a short time to install a circuit of open wiring this way.

All corridor light circuits and most of the motor feeders are run in metal conduit from regular distributing cut-out cabinets.

There are no glaring lights to tire the eyes. Practically all the lighting is concealed and every method known to the industry is employed. As the buildings are modernistic and practically windowless the interiors are illuminated both day and night. Many lighting innovations are introduced. The light fixture is an unknown quantity.

Some of the illuminating methods introduced are mentioned as follows: Flood-lighting of rooms is accomplished through pin-prick holes in walls and ceilings. Concealed Neon tube illumination is softened and enriched by grills and metallic planes. Illusion of texture and depth is accomplished by overlapping silhouettes and various mechanical devices. Shimmering effects of sun and water are shown on walls. Science tower is studded with gleaming jewels at night. Mysterious serpentine lights creep on the flower beds and pathways at night.

UNION SPEAKS FOR THOUSANDS AT HEARINGS

(Continued from page 402)

ried forward in every part of the nation, through local and regional units. This is an important distinction. For it fixes the nature of the business, that is, in comparison to steel, automobile, motion pictures, electrical manufacturing and electrical utilities, all firms in the electrical contracting field are small. It also accounts for the fact that there is a terrific mortality among employers, and also a terrific rebirth of the unstable, irresponsible employer type, making it difficult for workers to either co-operate with, or to serve such groups.

"Another important characteristic of the construction industry is its diversity. About 42 occupations are employed. These occupations are essentially skilled. Certainly it is no boasting generalization to maintain that the building construction field is the last stronghold of craftsmanship. The diversity of craft gives rise to a diversity of employer types usually designated as sub-contractors.

Economic Background

"It is this industry, then, of which electrical contracting is a part. The electrical contractor must be regarded as a sub-contractor possibly in 9 cases out of 10—in a much higher number of cases in the electrical field than in other branches of the trade. (The census shows sub-contractors to be about evenly divided with general contractors throughout the whole construction industry.) He is actual operator in the field, and must not be confused with manufacturers, bid brokers, speculators, and bond salesmen. The sub-contractor brings technical equipment to bear upon his job. He produces a commodity that is basic, essential to the welfare of the community."

T. V. A. CHALLENGES PRIVATE RATE STRUCTURE

(Continued from page 407)

Over 400 KWH—.4 cent per KWH
Minimum monthly bill—urban.
5 Amp. meter—\$.75
15 Amp. meter—1.00
50 Amp. meter—1.50

These meter ratings are for new type meters having a range of accuracy up to 300 per cent of rating within one-half of one per cent. Old meters to be grouped for same capacity in settling minimum.

Basis of Rates Announced

The following statement respecting the basis for the Tennessee Valley Authority's proposed rates for Muscle Shoals power was made by Mr. Lilienthal:

The wholesale electric rates which the Authority announced, while strikingly low, cover all costs of furnishing service, and are based on the board's policy that Muscle Shoals shall be entirely self-supporting and "bankable"; in other words, a business enterprise. The computations are based on the best available data and weeks of close study and analysis, and have been subjected to the criticism of recognized rate experts. The figures show that all costs of service are included, and, in addition, provision has been made for items of cost not actually incurred, such as taxes and interest, but which were nevertheless included in order to make fair comparison with privately operated utilities, for "yardstick" purposes. The detailed figures and computations are necessarily lengthy and of a technical character. The methods of determining the cost are based on policies heretofore determined by the board.

(1) **Taxes.** The statute under which we operate provides that a tax of 5 per cent of annual operating revenues derived from power generated in Alabama be paid to that state. When power is available from the new Norris Dam on the Clinch River, taxes will be paid to the state of Tennessee on the same basis. The Authority is subject to no other taxes. But to make fair comparison in our computations we have set up as expense an additional percentage of gross revenues which, with the 5 per cent actually payable, will equal the national average per cent of gross revenues which private electric utilities pay in taxes, local, state and federal.

(2) **Property Value.** Obviously there has not been time to make a determination of the "present value" of the property at Muscle Shoals, as required by Congress, or to allocate that value, as the law requires, between navigation, flood control, fertilizer, national defense, and power. An estimated property figure for the hydro-electric property has been used. Since this is a business enterprise we have set up as a basic figure the amount which a business man would be willing to put into a plant at Muscle Shoals, based in part on the cost of similar construction work in recent times. To this figure we have added 25

per cent, to be conservative, since the higher the capital figure, the greater the fixed expenses. In setting up figures applicable to investment in the transmission lines the Authority is beginning to build, we used a careful estimate of costs, checked against recent actual experience.

(3) **Interest, and repayment of capital to the Treasury.** The Muscle Shoals property was built with funds raised to carry on the War. No obligation is imposed on the Authority to pay interest on that money, as will be the case if and when the Authority issues bonds to pay for additional facilities. But to provide an unquestionably fair comparison with private operations, we have set up hypothetical interest expense at the rate the government would have to pay for such capital. As to the money appropriated by Congress last winter for the construction of transmission lines, likewise no interest payment is required by law, but we are nevertheless setting it up as a hypothetical cost, to insure fairness of comparison with private operation. Retirement of transmission line investment is also provided for, by annual charges against the consumer.

These items of interest and amortization will be available to pay back to the treasury, and therefore in a sense to taxpayers all over the country, the sums appropriated from the treasury. Ultimately this practice will leave the power facilities free and clear of interest obligations. Since privately-operated utilities refund rather than retire their capital obligations, this policy of the Authority is in the direction of a more conservative practice.

(4) **Depreciation.** An adequate amount has been set up as an expense item to cover wear and tear and obsolescence. This item is probably not necessary to be set up, in view of the Authority's policy of amortizing capital. But it is included to avoid any question of fairness of comparison with private operations, and as an additional measure of conservative financial practice.

(5) **Operation and maintenance.** On these items we have experience data on the Muscle Shoals plant. Economies and improvements will doubtless be made to cut down the figure, but no allowance for such economies has been made in the computations.

(6) **The market.** The prospective volume of business is of course a basic factor in setting a selling price in a new business venture, where no market has yet been attached. In these computations we have leaned to the conservative side. The figure must of necessity be an estimate, since at the present time almost the entire market in the valley is occupied by private utilities. To be conservative, the estimate of volume of business is on the basis of primary power, i. e., power available through the entire year. Yet the Authority has available some 500,000,000 kilowatts of secondary power, much of which can be sold at a reasonable price.

It is unreasonable to anticipate that the volume of business will immediately

be adequate to carry the full costs. In any business there is a development period, and we have taken this factor into account in our computations, particularly since we begin operations with a huge plant on which we are accepting fixed charges.

Two factors will probably shorten this development period materially: the low rates proposed will probably (a) give the Authority a fair market, and (b) result in greatly increased demand for electricity.

The proposed rates to be charged the householder and farmer by the municipalities were similarly based upon estimated costs. A substantial and conservative spread between the price of transmitted current sold by the Authority and the price proposed to be charged the ultimate consumer was suggested.

FASCISM IN THE LIGHT OF N. R. A.

(Continued from page 399)

and American institutions are too strongly steeped in traditions which demand limitations on governmental powers in the interest of individual freedom to permit a group of Fascists to overthrow them easily. The tactics used in Italy and Germany would not have the same effectiveness. The people of the United States are ready to support a leader opposed to those who seek to dominate economic and political life in such a way as to make it impossible for the government to function as the servant of the people.

Is the New Deal Fascism?

By ORDWAY TEAD,

Lecturer in Personnel Administration, Columbia University; Author of "Human Nature and Management," "Personnel Administration: Its Principles and Practice," with H. C. Metcalf; "Labor Relations Under the Recovery Act," with H. C. Metcalf.

We are unquestionably in the era of transition between an economic system based on private initiative, private ownership of capital and free competition, and one in which the control and conduct of all economic activity will be far more completely socialized in the sense that the benefits of economic activity will accrue to all the people.

This transitional era is going on in one form or another throughout the world. It is as yet impossible to prophesy with any accuracy what precise forms this new tendency will take in the organization of American banking, industry and agriculture nor how rapidly the process will go forward.

In Italy a form of organization and control is in effect to which the name Fascism has been given. Although rigid definition is impossible, it seems to be approximately correct to say that Fascism represents an encouragement of the use of the outward forms of most private ownership of economic enterprises strictly regulated in the interests of state capitalism. The objective of

protecting and developing private capitalists who will use their enterprising skill productively for the state seems to be held to the fore although the area of actual state operation is by no means arbitrarily restricted. Although an objective of general public welfare seems to be dominant, there is a real question as to whether too much attention is not centered upon the protection of those who exercise property rights, provided this is not done in ways which are not too obviously anti-social. The element of strongly centralized authority under dictatorial state auspices is of course dominant.

Resistance Retards

If this whole characterization is approximately sound, I think we would all agree that it is only true to a degree that as yet America is proceeding in a Fascist direction, although potentially the trend in that direction may well become more marked if the N. R. A. program meets with continued resistance from large and strong employers and capitalists.

It seems to me that as yet we do not have Fascism in any fundamental sense because the present administration in Washington is clearly working under a definite mandate of the entire country and has the support of a vast majority of the people in putting through its program. Also, the legislative means are ready at hand for use by the people to indicate their lack of consent to the program whenever they feel that the direction being taken is no longer sound. I believe it is truthful to say that our various representative assemblies are still able to reflect with reasonable promptness and accuracy the temper, will and consent of the people as a whole. As long as this is true, we do not have Fascism in any complete sense.

Also, we do not want Fascism. It is probably true, however, that in the interest of rapid and decisive action in the direction of economic recovery, a larger degree of centralized economic authority under federal auspices is necessary, both as an emergency and as a long time measure. What our industrialists have thus far failed to see is that if they will only co-operate with the government and with the workers, they have the opportunity to develop in the next few years a degree of genuine self-government and autonomy by and within industries which is genuinely different from any form of organized relationship of industry to the state which the world has yet seen. Whether, even with the co-operation of industrialists, the present program will go far enough to carry out the intentions of the "New Deal," is yet by no means clear. As a matter of fundamental economics this program must depend upon the close co-operation of the banking system and of the monetary and credit policies both of the government and of private bankers. My own belief is that it is impossible to get ahead very far while the whole banking and credit issue structure is still left

in private, competitive profit-making hands.

I believe that it is still possible, at least in this country with its traditions and political institutions, to devise a form of economic government in the public interest which will still conform to Lincoln's classic phrase of "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." But this unquestionably implies the creation of new forms unlike those we have been used to, both to co-ordinate our entire economic activity in the public interest and to be sure that workers and consumers have full representation in the councils of a new economic government.

Finally, the opportunity which the whole N. R. A. situation presents to organized labor to increase the amount of genuine democracy in the control of economic life is enormous. But the progress in this direction will depend upon the willingness of organized labor to adapt its forms of organization far more than it formerly did to the needs of representation and participation in economic government not by crafts but by industries.

New Deal and Representative Democracy

By EDWIN E. WITTE,
Chief, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library.

Author of "Government in Labor Disputes."

"And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Thus ends the account in Genesis of the sixth day of the Creation. Assuming the role of Deity, the Italian dictator views world developments and now lays claim to the spiritual fatherhood of the New Deal. But only blind idolators will accept Mussolini's interpretation as a divine revelation. The creator of Fascism is, after all, first and foremost a practical politician, and the advantages which he would derive from having the United States follow in his footsteps are too obvious to entitle his opinion to much weight.

That there are some resemblances between Fascism as it has developed in Italy and the New Deal now being put into operation in the United States is undeniable. Both involve abandonment of the policy of *laissez-faire*, expansion of governmental control, and increase in the powers of the executive.

With these, resemblances end. While Mussolini claims that "there is now no parliament, but a general staff," everything the President has done has been authorized by acts of Congress. True, this legislation originated with the President, but the changes made therein by Congress were by no means unimportant. And, of course, there is no question that Congress will reassemble in January, when, in all probability, more opposition will be manifested than in the first session—if for no other reason than that the next election will be nearer at hand. As for the disappearance of political

parties, an examination of any issue of the "Chicago Tribune" will leave no one in doubt that there is still opposition. The New Deal does not involve, as has Italian Fascism, imprisonment, exile, or castor oil for political opponents.

Fascism, in theory, makes the welfare of the nation the supreme consideration, disregarding individual rights. In actual practice, it has meant control of industry, including the trade unions, by politicians. The New Deal in contrast, is primarily concerned with the welfare of the people who make up the nation and its keynote is self-regulation "under the guidance of the government" but based upon voluntary assent and collective bargaining. In the words of the President, it is "a great co-operative movement," which has for its objective ending the depression and reorganizing our economic system on a basis which will in the future prevent "unfair competition and disastrous overproduction."

Raw Deal Possible

It is conceivable that the New Deal might be converted into Fascism; beyond question, there are influential Americans who would like to see such a development. Deputy Administrator Cates, who resigned because General Johnson would not assent to a policy of destroying the existing craft unions and replacing them with "vertical" unions, and ex-Police Commissioner Whalen, who is attempting to prevent peaceful picketing on the specious assumption that the National Industrial Recovery Act has superseded the Clayton Act, will serve as examples of men in high places who would convert the New Deal into a "raw deal."

There are many people in the United States who feel that representative democracy has outlived its usefulness. These people regard the N. I. R. A. as the initial stage of a long-needed dictatorship. This opinion is entirely contrary to the spirit of the New Deal as conceived and administered by President Roosevelt. And I believe that the great mass of the American people do not want a dictatorship.

End of Dictatorship Seen

Our representative democracy has shortcomings, but is infinitely preferable to Fascism. Where dictators come into power freedom ends, industry falls under the control of politicians, and labor organizations are put in a straight jacket. Terrible as has been the depression, its effects are likely to prove far less disastrous than dictatorial power. The New Deal is a demonstration that the evils of depression can be vigorously and intelligently attacked without abandonment of our traditional form of government. Representative democracy in the United States has already lasted longer than all but two of the existing governments of the world and will outlive all of the dictatorships which now menace its peace.

It is no time to swap horses when you are crossing the stream.—Abraham Lincoln.

Destroying Bunk

By United Press

A course of study designed to dispel various American notions, classed as "fallacies" by three professors, is under way at the University of Wisconsin extension school here.

Prof. M. R. Schnaitter conducted the first classes.

"At the head of the list of fallacies and quaint notions which we shall attack is the 'buy American' misconception, Professor Schnaitter said. "The contention that to 'buy American' helps American industries at the expense of foreign ones is the most idiotic piece of asininity of them all. It deserves to head the list."

Other ideas which he classes as fallacies, follow:

That the war debt ever can be paid.

That bankers are experts in investment advice.

Gold Standard

That technocracy is the solution for problems arising from the mechanization of industry.

That going off the gold standard would result in eternal ruin for the United States.

That women in industry are a significant factor in taking jobs from men.

That communism is less pure in its ideals than capitalism.

That Wisconsin taxes are causing industries to move from the state.

That American industry is less cruel to children than European.

That war is more destructive of human life than low wages.

That controlled inflation would be a scourge.

Balanced Budget

That some awful blight would attack the country if the Federal budget were not balanced every year.

Prof. P. H. Person has chosen for his attack the following beliefs:

That tendency to crime is inherited.

That criminality is increasing in the United States.

That the foreign born population in America is responsible for most of its crime.

Modern warfare guarantees the survival of the fittest.

That the depression is essentially an American problem, brought on by the American desire to get rich quick.

The course, called "Present Day America," proved so popular with students and their parents last semester that evening lectures were arranged.

—Washington Daily News.

AN AUTUMN SONG

By BLISS CARMAN

There is something in the autumn that is native to my blood,
Touch of manner, hint of mood;
And my heart is like a rhyme,
With the yellow and the purple and the crimson keeping time.

The scarlet of the maples can shake me like a cry
Of bugles going by.
And my lonely spirit thrills
To see the frosty asters like smoke upon the hills.

There is something in October sets the gipsy blood astir;
We must follow her,
When from every hill aflame,
She calls and calls each vagabond by name.

The Venice that you see in the sunlight of a summer's day—the Venice that bewilders with her glory when you land at her watergate; that delights with her color when you idle along the Riva; that intoxicates with her music as you lie in your gondola adrift on the bosom of some breathless lagoon—the Venice of mold-stained palace, quaint cafe and arching bridge; of fragrant incense, cool, dim-lighted church, and noiseless priest; of strong men and graceful women—the Venice of light and life, of sea and sky, and melody—no pen can tell this story. The pencil and palette must lend their touch when one would picture the wide sweep of her piazzas, the abandon of her gardens, the charm of her canal and street life, the happy indolence of her people, the faded sumptuousness of her homes.

If I have given to Venice a prominent place among the cities of the earth, it is because in this selfish, materialistic, money-getting age it is a joy to live, if only for a day, where a song is more prized than a soldo; where the poorest pauper laughingly shares his scanty crust; where to be kind to a child is a habit, to be neglectful of old age a shame; a city the relics of whose past are the lessons of our future; whose every canvas, stone, and bronze bear witness to a grandeur, luxury, a taste that took a thousand years of energy to perfect, and will take a thousand years of neglect to destroy.

To every one of my art-loving countrymen this city should be a Mecca; to know her thoroughly is to know all the beauty and romance of five centuries.

—F. Hopkinson Smith.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID SEPTEMBER 1-30, 1933

L. L.	Name	Amount
1	T. A. Callahan	\$1,000.00
134	A. Lackenbach	875.00
65	B. Tregoe	1,000.00
134	Wm. Griebenow	1,000.00
I. O.	E. Harper	1,000.00
134	Chas. Rieser	1,000.00
697	B. Koge	1,000.00
I. O.	Jos. Driscoll	1,000.00
134	Wm. Harrison	1,000.00
26	Orlando Ross	475.00
134	J. P. Boyle	1,000.00
151	N. H. Cameron	1,000.00
I. O.	W. A. McDonald	1,000.00
3	E. J. Stephenson	1,000.00
58	Harry Mills	1,000.00
918	C. A. Schell	825.00
309	H. A. Walker	1,000.00
1105	B. S. Moats	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Mulligan	1,000.00
38	T. H. Greenslade	1,000.00
I. O.	J. M. Riley	1,000.00
I. O.	H. T. Moore	1,000.00
134	E. Wittmeyer	1,000.00
666	H. T. Chamberlain	1,000.00
134	A. Cooney	1,000.00
716	E. G. Cunningham	1,000.00

Claims paid September 1 to September 30, 1933	\$25,175.00
Claims previously paid	3,127,411.10
Total	\$3,151,586.10

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$.75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.75
Ballot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.50
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, R. G.	.75	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.40
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	2.40
Charters, Duplicate	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	4.80
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Single Copies	.10	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
Emblem, Automobile	1.50	Seal, cut of	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal	4.00
Gavels, each	.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages (Extra Heavy Binding)	8.75		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75



NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 11 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1933

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	58411 59631	52	103706	150	918437 918470	275	912438 912455	424	50076 50083
1	75641 76207	52	327476 327900	151	29170 29250	276	571828 571850	425	262071 262077
1	132712 132717	52	348151 348900	151	108001 108169	278	410891 410899	428	549739 549750
1	963823 963825	52	828219 828750	152	199369 199369	280	639456 639456	428	938701 938704
2	25181 25280	52	829989 829999	152	779434 779454	281	402307 402317	429	855608 855635
2	144790 144793	52	831319 831686	153	147948 147960	285	642407 642473	430	694364 694385
3	A-J, 1197-1200	53	106593 106652	156	22515 22515	286	634942 634951	431	193177 193184
3	A-J, 1292-2302	54	206985 206996	156	907731 907750	288	790796 790824	434	56054 56064
3	A-J, 2401-2465	54	345555 345592	158	830865 830880	290	5942 5950	435	399321 399340
3	A-J, 2601-2608	56	187859 187859	159	150109 150164	291	335841 335860	437	651116 651143
3	A-2-H, 2-3	56	453610 453634	159	156001 156041	292	67501 67910	440	913836 913846
3	A-3-H, 23-36	57	173124 173135	159	572999 573000	292	792601 792750	444	285561 285585
3	A-4-H, 132-140	58	148675 148677	161	85430 85446	293	72230 72239	446	634117 634130
3	A-4-H, 264-400	59	128443 128449	163	8334 8381	295	918045 918053	449	910592 910600
3	A-4-H, 406-437	59	938130 938222	164	269101 269260	296	653123 653130	453	54207 54216
3	A-4-H, 602-607	60	835799 835834	164	812536 812860	298	27089 27092	458	936936 936958
3	B-H, 56-60	64	6290 6291	167	628979 628979	298	870075 870091	460	615940 615943
3	B-J, 722-775	64	304551 304633	169	631611 631616	300	625229 625230	461	864137 864161
3	C-H, 4-5	64	887485 887556	173	651720 651728	301	274009 274018	465	839862 839862
3	C-J, 67-117	65	29961 30000	174	628877 628882	302	24924 24927	466	888638 888650
3	D-J, 73-78	65	126001 126140	177	333224 333314	302	60526 60535	470	84460 84469
3	O-A, 2977-3179	66	790714 799920	177	534708 534746	305	915670 915686	471	647817 647862
3	O-20141	67	937225 937240	180	48640 48641	306	650202 650220	474	715984 716045
3	X-G, 18795-20200	68	72151 72190	180	916243 916286	307	628593 628603	477	641659 641674
3	X-G, 20201-21406	68	162001 162020	181	692087 692142	308	379370 379398	480	7948 7956
4	39210 39226	69	532930 532932	181	692087 692142	309	73091 73104	481	123754 123904
5	3491 3725	72	958545 958548	183	635903 635981	309	359241 359400	483	831856 831928
6	100501 100560	73	880739 880792	184	444445 444447	309	383401 383445	488	30933 30938
6	141186 141200	76	936621 936693	185	867347 867397	311	9769 9827	488	623280 623333
6	848821 849000	77	862246 862342	186	34718 34723	312	653865 653912	492	11316 11356
7	204944 204947	79	879193 879325	187	659272 659331	313	202196 202197	493	666780 666789
7	711154 711385	80	891339 891361	188	432540 432541	313	449184 449208	494	17523 17535
8	540656 540677	81	885121 885170	190	637112 637129	317	17277 17296	494	63241 63750
9	106361 106450	82	52828 52941	191	935113 935126	318	908986 909000	494	108751 109330
9	201698 201619	83	20844 20844	193	152251 152288	318	921901 921909	494	227114 227170
10	627743 627752	83	80555 80807	193	357866 357900	319	114704 114710	497	204358 204369
11	45751 45920	84	879066 880017	193	382651 382835	321	933928 933944	500	913774 913800
11	259035 259183	86	8006 8013	193	852682 852750	323	1816 1816	500	938401 938420
11	878246 878250	86	14410 14605	194	24927 24929	323	721220 721289	501	15840 15850
12	801322 801336	86	336771 336886	194	161554 161611	324	633771 633785	501	124243 124258
14	37196 37202	88	475095 475117	194	784286 784390	325	9914 9914	501	337189 337278
15	864136 864147	90	6998 6998	196	66199 66272	325	675544 675587	504	813799 813808
16	58093 58097	90	726598 726639	197	583996 584004	328	648221 648255	507	668201 668205
17	50795 50796	93	935091 935097	200	800829 800877	329	910058 910076	508	429501 429516
17	78751 78980	94	690791 690800	203	630703 630705	329	28515 28515	509	669162 669171
17	79981 80250	94	940201 940204	204	237491 237496	332	48902 48902	510	35207 35213
18	24500 24508	95	640670 640683	205	174519 174535	332	836877 836942	514	762131 762140
18	133134 133137	96	155829 155844	205	246151 246151	333	5441 5531	515	631725 631734
18	842947 843227	96	682608 682687	207	688176 688177	336	636641 636647	516	82689 82690
20	301411 301416	99	203721 203726	209	600376 600400	338	908477 908485	517	642124 642133
20	725683 725732	99	883896 884048	210	90883 90883	339	558700 558750	520	911270 911290
21	253886 253899	100	26732 26732	211	261621 261670	340	90770 90837	522	655061 655102
22	66958 67028	100	108615 108628	211	882921 883000	341	283878 283882	526	47366 47373
22	361112 361163	101	284473 284478	212	29188 29199	343	54551 54564	527	636232 636248
25	4491 4500	103	16411 16440	212	809100 809430	344	51214 51226	528	111003 111047
25	18001 18370	103	34501 35374	212	810205 810541	345	888014 888020	530	616094 616100
25	556476 556490	103	126586 126586	213	46366 46417	347	863035 863103	532	761015 761056
26	32478 32758	103	339856 340260	213	580382 580782	348	64964 64964	533	963460 963462
26	206439 206495	103	825000 825000	214	32384 32390	349	335814 335869	535	28571 28580
26	6856 6936	104	42751 42810	214	45094 45094	349	875577 875678	535	44166 44211
26	75645 75651	104	718377 718500	214	109596 109698	350	1196 1196	536	77955 77961
27	869530 869542	105	700118 700145	215	652334 652367	351	197658 197667	537	169363 169371
28	5613 5631	106	919509 919540	217	56303 56312	353	98779 98802	538	18798 18810
28	334452 334658	107	912115 912133	219	913222 913226	353	876225 876460	538	26447 26448
28	826271 826278	108	890401 890420	222	861257 861269	354	656218 656234	539	908264 908270
30	645686 645698	109	41392 41400	223	12098 12150	356	623430 623431	540	625990 626012
31	59999 60000	110	78150 78273	224	549519 549552	357	53587 53589	544	539932 539976
31	939901 939905	110	138780 138784	228	889520 889552	363	712006 712033	547	85010 85011
32	627350 627357	111	915032 915040	229	625654 625666	369	107251 107268	548	621085 621093
33	63171 63176	113	27962 27962	230	839006 839063	369	203294 203294	549	11759 11761
34	60464 60474	113	655330 655364	231	931867 931883	369	653052 653100	549	130379 130416
34	125251 125270	114	48226 48232	232	935446 935470	371	624427 624435	552	95625 95636
34	778442 778500	115	86843 86847	233	646047 646083	372	914840 914875	555	809426 809438
35	310052 310064	116	161121 161150	235	886506 886510	373	655843 655851	557	49487 49498
35	724329 724404	116	866391 866437	236	937807 937812	377	29457 29466	561	1838 1967
36	657228 657246	117	917511 917535	237	886242 886270	377	546597 546683	565	903229 903246
37	458741 458763	120	310063 310072	239	678582 678583	379	51547 51555	566	65584 65588
37	136539 136544	122	27916 28090	240	858136 858151	384	28351 28353	567	10601 10610
38	332031 332717	124	77811 78000	241	113789 113807	387	43125 43136	567	710088 710140
38	729835 730170	124	160842 160851	243	139065 139075	389	888346 888367	568	691283 691324
39	16247 16248	124	162751 162828	244	704477 704478	394	648974 648987	570	16370 16378
39	251407 251407	125	69751 70166	245	826785 826831	395	618227 618230	574	28233 28237
39	722623 722605	127	857395 857396	246	650479 650494	397	650023 650047	574	794618 794671
40	23330 23400	130	77032 77204	247	318322 318328	400	873931 873969	575	887721 887737
40	64453 64500	130	356209 356400	252	772028 772041	401	911608 911670	577	910279 910294
40	68251 68461	130	363151 363579	255	56727 56730	403	626477 626491	580	52686 52693
40	361805 361931	131	933353 933353	256	204301 204304	405	917842 917865	584	320681 320762
41	12751 12979	135	658880 658400	256	627292 627219	408	680466 680417	584	796853 796955
41	205534 205560	136	107 141	257	916859 916869	407	618422 618427	585	618095 618100
41	882702 882750	138	222612 222673	259	5572 5574	408	752941 752980	586	396554 396603
42	629415 629423	137	215912 215919	259	881571 881626	409	773099 773130	588	686620 686654
43	820238 820329	138	700964 701008	260	20696 20700	411	648373 648385	591	634404 634415
44	61404 61410	139	649397 649431	260	651301 651303	413	832958 8		

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
601	148607	148613	732	440238	440250	1047	204156	19340	19385
601	931545	931566	732	889801	889826	1047	697699	697723	19468
602	20789	20793	734	10788	10942	1054	37438	37445	19532
602	934518	934533	734	82847		1072	858893	858900	19605
603	644736	644739	735	663348	663360	1086	21015	21045	19707
613	43688	43703	743	1560		1087	19660	19661	19765
613	48751	48884	743	690265	690293	1091	636863	636884	19941
613	873707	873750	757	615847	615861	1095	531834	531855	19941
617	795182	795201	760	72562	72572	1099	645375	645380	20070
619	630491	630500	770	81613	81614	1101	341979	341990	20231
623	868677	868700	770	889259	889283	1105	658368	658375	20498
625	446054	446080	772	702420	702424	1108	81769	81776	20600
630	334840	334852	773	654694	654725	1135	64212	64224	20608
631	559288	559325	774	623988	624000	1135	647442	647453	20825
632	209857		774	891601	891614	1141	21972	21981	21130
632	648725	648747	784	930026	930045	1141	241534	241550	21304
636	553952	553978	787	626840	626853	1141	638697	638700	201457
640	15001		792	919235	919242	1141	940801	940811	468
640	335195	335220	794	148995	149005	1144	81400	81406	408
644	933046	933058	794	915534	915573	1144	86702		469
646	47546	47552	798	954901	954912	1147	659627	659648	570
648	148892	148910	809	49685	49692	1151	657939	657943	132
648	715336	715410	817	13547	13748	1154	4573	4578	136
649	226053	226070	817	127769		1154	911820	911834	158
649	535206	535230	819	892201	892202	1156	31501	31535	18150
653	931263	931302	820	50687	50694	1156	668231	668250	334477
656	654371	654390	838	208366	208367				63169
658	39509	39515	838	624584	624600				310054
660	431021	431047	838	892501	892505				362
661	206134	206146	840	622944	622954				382106
664	629284	629316	842	624976	624985				500
666	16527	16601	850	846337	846339				550
668	74864	74876	854	721701	721722				722668
669	241831	241839	855	4369	4375				23374
670	176025	176035	855	153317	153328				23382
673	663212	663221	857	4755	4771				23387
676	83205	83210	862	650812	650830				23389
676	207778		863	907934	907945				64500
677	874534	874566	864	665848	665893				68251
680	706360	706366	865	684489	684537				68274
681	641815	641822	869	441238	441250				68448
683	647041	647083	870	871531	871555				361915
684	934201	934218	873	909370	909376				882707
685	604097	604118	874	643811	643819				603042
688	18750		892	637414	637425				591
688	890701	890708	900	597850					597
691	908187	908194	900	888901	888904				692
694	547401	547444	912	987	1101				695
695	914205	914221	914	170076	170090				45133
697	25708	25785	915	75963	75964				45196
697	358311	358410	918	17828	17841				520
699	42246	42253	918	221555	221556				813
701	159001	159039	937	84021	84026				407
702	114020	114201	937	672171	672189				545
704	212945	212965	940	624150	624168				829987
707	7020	7044	948	242119	242139				831370
707	891006	891030	948	751345	751396				148611
709	89210	89213	949	246751	246770				304564
711	5101	5145	949	941101	941110				887552
711	22704	22764	953	912655	912663				126106
712	368721	368760	956	83797	83802				799745
714	657372	657378	958	657444	657447				846
716	26427	26428	971	443223	443226				52890
716	594901	595030	978	74578	74582				80734
717	4567	4624	991	914426	914431				42756
717	9811	9817	995	939001	939020				69867
719	825150	825178	1002	932217	932237				363312
722	549941	549948	1021	79880	79881				658380
723	742349	742400	1024	682277	682335				300
727	229354	229355	1025	649539	649543				290
727	657673	657681	1032	932719	932722				106
728	66259	66271	1036	659843	659859				122
729	622569	622573	1037	23351	23460				222662
731	934816	934833	1037	129849	129851				812290

PASSAGE AT ARMS OVER BARE NEUTRAL

(Continued from page 410)

and larger currents, became less tenable.

Every change for the better should be made. If use of bare neutrals was such a change, it should be supported.

Your letter apparently assumes use of conduit with such a system. This is far from the proposals accompanying the bare neutral agitation. It is a cheapening which is desired, and conduit is not cheap. The grounds now allowed on neutrals, as you will recognize, are all outside buildings or at their services—and all are accessible for removing if they carry too much exchange current. But a bare neutral inside buildings would give un-get-at-able, unremovable grounds, and however objectionable current became to the building owner or to those responsible for continued integrity of piping, only by tearing down the building could the many grounds and leakages be

removed. It is too much risk. And buildings are not under constant, responsible supervision. This is impracticable.

Probably this comment may be of some interest. There seems little other data available, except the existence in U. S. of a number of recently made trial installations, urged by certain utility proposers of such systems, and for which no data on currents and voltages and effects has yet been secured or offered.

May I ask what is your present business connection and in what connection of recent years you have come in contact with this interesting subject and movement. Any data you may have on amount of current or voltage, effects of such, and their continued harmlessness to the electrical and other structures and to persons, over a period of time, particularly in uncontrolled and uninspected properties, electrically served from common mains, will be very helpful to our consideration of this subject.

WHAT IS GUILD SYSTEM JOHNSON WANTS?

(Continued from page 401)

the employees of their own choosing, the N. R. A. will offer its services to conduct an impartial investigation and, if necessary, a secret ballot to settle the question.

The N. R. A. will not undertake in any instance to decide that a particular contract should be made, or should not be made between lawful representatives of employees and employers; or to decide that a contract which has been lawfully made should not be enforced.

Co-operation in all industrial relations depends largely on the making and maintenance of agreements. The N. R. A. will promote and aid such co-operation.

I envy the beasts two things—their ignorance of evil to come, and their ignorance of what is said about them—Voltaire.

Silence is a true friend who never betrays. —Confucius.

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

Things are not so slow On Every Job, with our pals, The Duke, Monsive, Masterson, Arnold Fox, and others. Ought to be hearing from Hendrick and Abe Glick again and there are a host of other old friends who know how to put the old ZING into ink work. We welcome the old friends and hail the new.

The Fight Is Over

Now that Depression is on the run,
And happy days are just ahead,
Let's all look upward toward the sun
And sing, 'cause Old King Gloom is dead.

It won't be long ere joy will reign
Where once was naught but dark despair;
So let's forget our grief and pain,
It seems we've more than had our share.

We'll hold up our heads and shout and laugh
At those who were slackers, predicting defeat.
We'll show them we've stood the knocks and the gaff,
And we've won, not crying foul, but up on our feet.

WILLIAM SEELICKE, JR.,
L. U. No. 3, New York. N. Y.

* * *

A Departing Lineman's Last Wish

I have laid away the hooks, boys,
And hung my belt on a nail;
My hiking days are over,
I'm drifting down the long, long trail.

The yesteryears are memories
Of which I oft recall,
With all my associates,
And I love them one and all.

Things are quite different now
Since 20 years ago,
When we used to use the horses,
And progress then was slow.

Modern times have changed our slogans
From what they used to be,
As cables take the place of wires
Across our vast country.

Old timers have gone before,
And crossed the great divide;
I hope that we shall clasp their hands
When we reach the other side.

And when my work is finished,
Just drop a kind thought now and then,
And place my name among the ones
Who loved their fellow men.

G. L. MONSIVE,
L. U. No. 595.

* * *

The Doctor Knew Best

Doctor: "I am sorry, Mike, but it's too late.
Pat is dead."
Pat (from the bed): "No, I'm not."
Mike: "Shut up, Pat. The doctor knows best."

J. H. BLASDELL,
L. U. No. 716, Houston, Texas.

Danny at It Again

On the first day of legal beer sale our friend Danny O'Brien, the best lineman in these parts, decided to get on a good old-fashioned drunk to celebrate the occasion. About 2 a. m. he was found swaying back and forth on the sidewalk by a policeman, who asked, "Where do you live and what are you doing here?" "Right in that houshe, offisher; I rang the bell but no one answers (hic)." "How long ago was that?" "Oh, 'bout two hours ago." "Well, why don't you ring again?" "Oh (hic) the hell with them, let them wait."

G. L. MONSIVE,
L. U. No. 595.

* * *

Here's one from the applications' file:
Q. Length of residence?
Ans. 15 feet.

CLAIR C. KILLEN.

* * *

That Tough Old Bird

There's a great old bird a-hovering
Around this town today.
Although he looks quite permanent—
Question: Is he here to stay?

This bird is called an eagle
Under the National Recovery Act,
But industry has made it a buzzard,
By their selfish, horsethief attack.

Their minimums and their maximums
Sound like boop, boop, a doop.
Their only nourishment in N. R. A.
Is in alphabetical soup.

The clause where shorter hours
Are called upon to take a part,
Is playing right into their hands—
To them that is an art.

But some place in section seven,
It says to raise our pay,
And create more jobs for labor
By working fewer hours per day.

Do utilities know that eagles
Sometimes tackle while in flight?
They are turning workers into eaglets
Who are eager for a fight.

Has this eagle any talons?
Is there strength in that bird's beak?
Is it just a silent emblem,
Or, will Johnson make it speak?

They show a picture of this old bird
With these words "We do our part,"
Then put it in their window—
They know advertising is an art.

Then they get groups together
And adopt what they call a code,
Which is figured out in profits
While labor totes the load.

This eagle called the N. R. A.
Is a grand and noble bird,
But don't confuse it with an owl,
Who is wise but never heard.

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO,
L. U. No. 245.

Hifalutin Poles

Of all the lines that volumes fill,
A line of poles allures me still;
There's nothing more dear I can recall,
Than an old-time job, but the pay was small.

Now that is why I write to you,
With weeping diamond tears of dew;
Before I thought I knew it all,
On an old-time job when I tried to stall.

I thought a pole possessed such charms
To hold me for life in such beautiful arms,
To go down life's line with you all
On an old-time job, if I could stall.

When I was happy with the rustic crew,
And well able to paddle my own canoe,
Before I ever touched a pen at all
On an old-time job in the spring and fall.

I don't like ice and I don't like snow,
But I've a feeling for a pole, I know;
With a pair of spurs up the short and tall
On an old-time job, when I hit the ball.

But I've turned into song whatever I know
The lines overhead and the cables below,
And of the arms of the forest giants tall,
On every job, when the pay was small.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
I. O.

* * *

The Curse of Booze

"Drink," said the Irish temperance lecturer, "is the curse an' ruin of ye; what does it do to ye? Whiskey takes yer wits away. It's drink that makes ye quarrel among yer-selves; it's drink that makes ye shoot the landlord—and be jabbers, it's drink that makes ye miss him."

FRANK HUGHES,
Los Angeles.

* * *

The Connecticut Method

The wisecracker arrived at the dinner table of the farm boarding house after everyone had finished eating.

"I think I'll take a little more just to keep you company," said Hungry Ike, the floater, sociably.

"Do you use the Connecticut method of fattening stock?" the cracker innocently asked the farm lady.

"Don't know that I ever heard of it," she replied.

"Why, in Connecticut," he drawled dreamily, "when the pigs have eaten all they will, I've seen them let a hungry pig into the pen, and the others, seeing him eat, get up and start feeding again. Fatten in half the time."

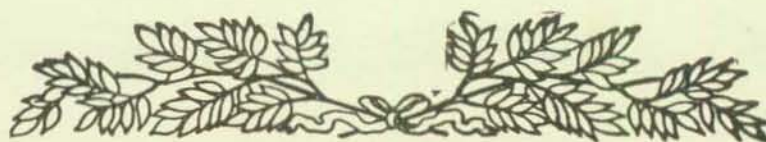
"That's a good trick," laughed the farmer's wife. But Ike looked gloomily suspicious.

ARNOLD FOX,
New York City.

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Letters From Readers

"The recipes on your Woman's Page are great," writes Alec Jobless. "The wolf was growling 'round my door yesterday, but by using your helpful hints my wife so thoroughly tamed the beast that by dinner time you could cut it with a fork."



“THE 53rd convention of the American Federation of Labor comes at a time when our industrial life is shifting from the practices of individualism under which it has developed thus far, to group control in the interests of all concerned.

“The adjustments now in the making require a shift in controlling motives from the spirit of selfishness and conflict to decision based upon scientific data indicating industrial and public welfare. We are trying to work out a revolutionary shift of concepts in a practical way—a shift from the idea that one group can prosper at the expense of others, to an understanding that permanent progress for any group is interdependent upon progress for all other groups—that there must be balanced progress.”

Report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

